# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1941 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 177

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere


### Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, and 14.

## Boston Extends Parking; New U. S. Curb on Strikes; British Bomb Nazi Ports

**The World's Day—June 24, 1941**

### New England: Boston Extends Parking Plan

**The Boston Traffic Commission** announced extension of the two-hour parking privilege for another month, starting June 26. There was no opposition among the Commissioners, although the privilege previously had been voted three to two.

**Average wages paid** to employees in Bay State factories reached $27.68 a week in May, highest since State wage surveys were started in September, 1922.

**Revival of Yankee ingenuity** is needed to keep industry in New England, Dr. Karl T. Compton warned natural scientists at the University of New Hampshire. [Page 2.]

**How libraries may** dramatize their historical and cultural material was told to the American Library Association convention at Boston. [Page 2.]

**First battalion** of the 198th Coast Artillery started a three-day trek through New England. [Details of this and other military news: Page 2.]

**Imports of Argentine beef** to the United States would keep the Nazis out of South America, the Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College was told. [Page 4.]

### Washington: Presidential Power on Strikes

**Speaker Rayburn** said at a press conference that the Vinson "cooling-off" bill to curb defense strikes had been sidetracked in favor of a measure to give the President broad powers under the draft law to deal with stoppages in defense production.

**The Senate Appropriations** Committee approved a $10,600,000,000 military supply bill, adding $500,000,000 over the House total for construction of new munitions and arms plants.

**The House Approved** a compromise version of legislation authorizing a $150,000,000 program of public works for communities having an influx of defense workers. The measure authorizes the Federal Works Administration, upon approval by the President, to construct or purchase any public works deemed necessary to the welfare of defense workers and their families.

**Leon Henderson,** Price Administrator, today asked 47 of the largest manufacturers of furniture and 16 producers of household refrigerators to halt price rises and cease other activities leading to inflation and economic "demoralization."

**President Roosevelt** signed legislation extending the life of the Maritime Labor Board until June 22, 1942. The Board's future mediation activities, however, will be limited to cases in which its mediation services have already been requested and mediation is already under way. The bill removed th Board's powers as mediators in new disputes.

### Air and Sea: RAF Bombs Nazi-Held Coast Ports

**The Nazi-occupied coast** opposite England was bombed by the RAF in daylight following the 13th consecutive night of attacks which struck at the naval base at Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, and Emden, and the industrial center of Hanover.

**Britain claimed** that 21 German planes were shot down yesterday as against five RAF losses. Germany said the British lost 22 craft.

**Nazi raids on England** were reported by the British to have been light, although Berlin said big fires were started at port facilities at the mouth of the Thames and in southeastern England.

### Middle East: U. S.-Made Planes Used in Syria

**American-made planes** in the Royal Australian Air Force destroyed or damaged 100 French motor vehicles on the Damascus front, it was announced in Canberra. [Page 7.]

**Two Allied columns** converging on the Lebanese Capital of Beirut, were reported to have made important gains, while the British fleet and air arm scored what was admitted by the French to be heavy damage in the harbor of the city.

**An Axis air raid** on Alexandria, British Mediterranean naval base in Egypt, caused some damage and 20 fatalities, the Egyptian Government stated.

**British bombers** at low altitude scored hits in the city of Syracuse, in Italian Sicily, Rome admitted.

**In Ethiopia British** forces continued cleaning-up operations, capturing an additional 400 Italian prisoners.

### In Orient: Tokyo Comment Veers Against Soviet

**Japanese comment** on the German-Russian war stiffened slightly against Russia. Domei, authoritative Japanese news agency, affirmed that the broad lines of Japanese policy remain in support of Germany and Italy. On the opposite side, Russia is now added to the Anglo-American combination which resists a Nazi reorganization of Europe, Domei said.

**In Tokyo,** a Cabinet meeting surveyed Japan's new problems, but kept its findings secret. An immediate hardship is economic, since Russian and German supplies will be cut off, and increasing American restrictions are expected.

### Nations: Madrid Paraders Shout 'On to Moscow'

**Uniformed Falangists** (Spanish fascists) paraded the streets of Madrid and demonstrated in front of the German embassy shouting "On to Moscow," as Spain debated whether to send an expeditionary force to fight against Russia. [Neutral countries chart course in Russo-German war: Page 7.]

**Polish-Russian peace** was hinted at in a declaration by Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-exile in London.

**Hungary severed** diplomatic relations with Russia, and Bulgaria completed defense measures along the Black Sea coast, withholding its attitude on the war.

### Eastern Front: Reds Claim Nazi Drive Checked

**On the Russo-German front** Russia claimed that all German advances had been checked. The Russian High Command said Germany's offensive had met with no success, although admitting the loss of the fortress of Brest-Litovsk.

**Germany's version** of the fighting which raged all along the front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, said pentrating gains had been made into Soviet territory at many points.

### The Christian Science Monitor Index

**Tuesday, June 24, 1941**


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aviation Column | 9 | Today's Woman | 10 |
| Boston and New England News | 2, 4 | Tourabouts | 9 |
| Daily Features Page | 21 | Vermont Letter | 2 |
| Editorials | 22 | | |
| Education Page | 11 | | |
| Entertainment Timetable | 8 | | |
| Financial Pages | 17-19 | | |
| Garden Column | 20 | | |
| Local Arts and Theater Page | 8 | | |
| Radio Timetable | 4 | | |
| Sports Pages | 14, 15 | | |
| The Home Forum | 12 | | |
| Sowing and Reaping (With French Translation) | | | |


### Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

*Beaming Faces*

By a Staff Photographer

**British Evacuees**

These are the faces of English evacuee children after ten months in America and with the prospect of six weeks of summer playtime as the guests of Wellesley College. There are 124 in the group which will be supervised by Wellesley undergraduates who have volunteered their services as counselors.

## *U. S. Has Put Its Stamp On British Youth*

**By Josephine Ripley**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

What ten months in America has done for those polite, poised, quiet-mannered, a bit overcautious English children who fled their bomb-menaced homes for these peaceful parts is noisily apparent among the 124 British youngsters scampering with gay abandon over the Wellesley campus, where they are holiday guests of the College until the end of July.

The boys and girls who arrived at Wellesley College from England just ten months ago for a brief period of readjustment to their new surroundings before going to American homes were a quiet group. They played games, yes. They were tremendously interested in this new country that was to be their home for the duration.

But it was an interest confined to low-voiced remarks among themselves. They were shy of reporters and photographers then. Little girls found shady benches where they could sit and read a book. Groups of boys strolled slowly about the campus, and from the outside there was little to indicate that some 70 children were gathered in the Wellesley quadrangle.

Yesterday it was different. The English children have been in America a year. They have fallen easily into American ways, ways less restrained than those to which they had been accustomed.

Reporters caught the shrill sound of children's voices before they arrived at the dormitories. There was a stampede from Beebe and Cazenove halls, where the boys and girls are quartered, as they stormed over to the new recreation building where reporters and photographers awaited them.

Camera men were nearly upset by excited youngsters who came panting up the hill demanding pictures, used flashlight bulbs, and immediately jumped into what they considered appropriate Judy Canova and Joe E. Brown poses before the slightly bewildered newspaper men could recover their breath.

A grass fight developed immediately, with the freshly cut lawn furnishing excellent ammunition, and shining faces were quickly besmeared with bits of green as they pelted each other good naturedly with handfuls of moist grass.

These boys and girls at Wellesley now have arrived under the auspices of the Overseas Committee of the English-Speaking Union. The College is furnishing its facilities, and 70 undergraduate students are prepared to act as counselors.

**Pictures on Page 4.**

## Pay Boost Set For Shipyards On East Coast

**Stabilization Committee agrees on wage scale for area—Decrease in strikes forecast.**

A general 12 per cent advance for first-class mechanics employed in all the shipyards of the Atlantic Coast has been agreed on by the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee for the Atlantic area, it was announced here today.

Raises for all similar employees will be proportional, it is anticipated, following the pattern set by the Stabilization Committee on the Pacific Coast.

The Stabilization Committee was appointed by the Office of Production Management and included representatives of management and labor, the United States Maritime Commission, and the Navy. Similar committees were named for the Pacific Coast, the Gulf Coast, and the Great Lakes. Their purpose has been to work out uniform rates and conditions, largely with the end of avoiding strikes.

No strikes or lockouts will be engaged in for the two years of the agreement.

In brief, the agreement means big wage advances for shipyard workers allong the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Georgia and knocks out the possibility of strikes for its duration—if accepted by all yards and workers.

Absolute prophecy of no strikes has been discouraged by the long strike of machinists at San Francisco, after the Stabilization Committee there had worked out a similar agreement.

However it is not conceived among employers that a single yard on the Atlantic Coast will refuse to go along with the recommendations of the Stabilization Committee. But on the labor end there still remain some problems of conflicting labor organizations.

The findings were announced here by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The various points of agreement come as recommendations to each shipyard, which will negotiate on them with its workers.

The effective date, the C. I. O. Shipbuilding Union said, was yesterday. Whenever the negotiations are held, the wage increases are expected to be made retroactive.

Major terms:

1. Pay for first-class mechanics, $1.12 an hour. The present average pay on the East Coast is reported to be $1.
2. A bonus of 7 per cent for night workers on the second and third shifts. The present bonus standard for the entire coast has been 5 per cent.
3. Provision for adequate grievance machinery.
4. No limitation of production.
5. Overtime of time and a half, with double time for Sundays and holidays. This is the same as now prevails.
6. Review of the wage situation every six months to see if the cost of living has risen over 5 per cent. If it has, wages to be reopened.
7. Length of the agreement two years from June 23, 1941.

# Nazis Speed Ahead in Russia; British See World-Wide War; U. S. to Limit Aid to Soviet

**London views drive of Nazis on Soviet as proof of Hitler's goal of world domination.**

**By Mallory Browne**

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—How does the German attack on Russia fit into the war picture as a whole?

As world-wide diplomatic reactions and readustments of policy begin to take shape it is now possible to give at least a tentative answer to this question, and to put the Nazi-Soviet conflict into approximate perspective.

The situation can be summed up essentially as follows:

1. The German invasion of Russia marks a definite transition of the war from a European into a world phase.

This is true in several respects. In the first place it has aroused conviction in many countries throughout the globe that after this latest act of aggression there can no longer be any doubt of Nazi desire for world domination.

**Support for Russia**

The statement to this effect by Mr. Sumner Welles, American Undersecretary of State, is typical of this diplomatic reaction, which is fully shared by the British Dominions.

Mr. Peter Fraser, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has already made known his Government's full adherence to the British policy of aid for Russia, and it is possible to state that other Dominions are equally firm in their support.

In the second place, the Nazi "Drang nach Osten" as embodied in this full-scale attack on the U. S. S. R. inevitably includes the gravest implications for both the Near and Far East.

As Prime Minister Winston Churchill pointed out in his radic address, it is not too much to say that a thousand million more persons, notably in Russia, India, and China, are affected by this German drive eastward.

A German victory over Russia would hold incalculable consequences both for India and for China in the latter's resistance to Japan. The Japanese themselves, of course, are bound to be greatly swayed by the result of the gigantic duel between Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin.

**Danger to Americas**

All this in turn is certain to have heavy repercussions on the United States both in the Atlantic and Pacific. The Welles statement that "Hitler's armies are today the chief danger to the Americas" indicates that Washington clearly realizes that Reichsführer Hitler has now forced the war off the purely European and onto the more universal stage.

2. In this new intercontinental phase of war the German invasion of Russia corresponds to the Nazi attack on France in

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

International

**The Eastern Front**

**Numbers show: 3. Point of potential attack on the Finnish border. 2. The central operations. 1. Southern section of the Russo-German front.**

**Advance of 120 miles claimed by Berlin; Moscow claims main line holding.**

**WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Diplomatic reports received here today indicated an agreement has been reached or was imminent between Russia and the Exiled Polish Government largely adjusting their dispute over Soviet occupation of a part of Poland.**

*By the Associated Press*

Tuesday, June 24

German advances of as much as 120 miles into the Ukraine and 125 miles at other points were claimed for the Germans by unofficial sources. The German High Command, while speaking in its brief communiqué of "great successes," gave no details.

Meanwhile, developments moved swiftly to link Britain and Russia together in a striking military force. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a speech in the House of Commons, formally welcomed Soviet Russia as an "ally in our common task in the defeat of Germany."

The Foreign Office announced that preparations to dispatch a British mission to Russia "are being pressed forward as quickly as possible" and would be completed shortly.

It added that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, "who is occupied with further consultations and discussions in London, hopes to be able to return to Moscow in a few days' time."

[Details of the Eden statement: Page 7.]

The official German News Agency, D. N. B., reported that the Germans had shattered a strong line of Soviet bunkers in the middle of the 2,000-mile front, apparently confirming previous indications that the main German pressure is being exerted in the Brest-Litovsk and Byalistock areas along the two forks in the main railway line leading to Minsk and Moscow.

Another thrust is in progress in the Lemberg (Lwow) district of the Polish Ukraine. Here the Germans are evidently seeking to establish a broad salient extending as far as Krowel and the main rail line to Kiev on its northern flank. The forces operating in this sector are cut off from the parallel column to the north by the vast extent of the Pripet marshes, impassable at this time of year.

### Rumanians Aid Advance

Farther south other German troops together with the Rumanian Army under Gen. Ion Antonescu are said to have crossed the Prut River into Rumania's lost Province of Bessarabia. They were variously reported to be 50 to 80 miles inside Soviet territory.

From East Prussia one German mechanized column is heading up the Nieman River valley towards Kaunas and Vilna, following Napoleon's footsteps.

But there is no indication of how the advance is proceeding and of the opposition they are meeting. It is interesting to note, however, that previously under Berlin dateline a Lithuanian "revolt" against the Soviet was disavowed by a German official spokesman under persistent inquiry. There is likewise no confirmation of similar rumors concerning the other two Baltic countries, Latvia and Estonia.

### Nazi Air Strength

Running true to its form, as first developed in Poland, then in the Western campaign last Summer and again in the Balkans this Spring, the Luftwaffe was reported spreading destruction among moving Russian columns, troop concentrations, strategic naval and land bases, rail junctions and stations, armament factories, fuel depots, munitions and arsenals.

It is claimed that a single German bomber destroyed 23 cars of a Soviet fuel train during an attack yesterday.

The German agency declared that weak forces of Russian air raiders had attempted to fly into East Prussia this morning, but had been driven off by antiaircraft fire and forced to drop their bomb cargoes in open fields.

A burst of naval action was reported meanwhile from the Baltic Sea, where a Nazi submarine was said to have sunk a Russian submarine off the Soviet stronghold of Windau on the Latvian coast.

### The Russian Claims

The Soviet command acknowledges German penetrations into Lithuania and eastern Poland, including the loss of the three frontier towns of Brest-Litovsk, Kolno and Lomza. But the Reds also state that at two important points the Germans were thrust back across the frontier. Capture of 5,000 Ger-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 5*

## Definite Limits Seen On U. S. Aid to Russia

**By Roscoe Drummond**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 24—Any large-scale direct lend-lease aid to Russia in its enforced fight against Germany is not contemplated by the United States at the present time, it was emphasized in official quarters today.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt is fully empowered under the Lend-Lease Act to furnish American assistance to the Soviets and the Government is already exploring several avenues of helping the Russian resistance as far as possible.

These three steps are under consideration:

1. A token shipment of lend-lease arms and munitions, possibly some airplanes, as visible evidence of America's recognition that, whatever its motives and previous record, the Soviet Union is today fighting what the United States considers the world's greatest menace, the Nazi grasp at world domination. There are important factors why more extensive direct military aid is not practicable, at least for the moment.
2. A possible "defrosting" of the recently frozen funds and credits of the Soviet Government. This step is legally within the power of the President. These assets were included in the freezing order of last week which applied to all the countries of continental Europe.
3. A prospective easing of the restrictions now in effect, through the instrument of export licenses, on shipments of all manner of commodities to Russia, particularly gasoline and machine tools.

**Up to President**

No legislation is necessary to permit the President to authorize the allocation of lend-lease arms to the now resisting U. S. S. R. Under Section 3 of the Act it is stipulated that "the President may, from time to time, when he deems it in the national defense" manufacture and transfer "any defense article for the Government of any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Particular point is given to this broad provision of the law by the fact that the Senate by a vote of 56 to 35 rejected a proposed amendment to the bill which would have denied any aid to Russia under any circumstances under its terms.

The American Government's present decision not to attempt large-scale direct lend-lease aid to Russia is not premised upon a squeamish unwillingness to help even Beelzebub in the battle against world Hitlerism. It results from other very practical considerations.

**Russia's War Needs**

It is the judgment of American military authorities that the Soviet Union doesn't need more equipment, that its army has all the planes and tanks and other material which it can possibly move into the theater of the fighting.

Shipment of supplies to the European ports of Russia would be vastly more difficult than the present shipments to Britain, although some goods, however greatly delayed by the long overland route across Siberia, could go to its Pacific ports.

At the same time it is evident that the United States is reluctant to risk precious weapons on the Eastern front with the prospect, which cannot be overlooked, that

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

## Russia: Can Stalin Dull Nazi Sword?

**By Joseph C. Harsch**

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 24—From the point of view of grand strategy Adolf Hitler's attack on Russia redresses the military balance of Europe.

It is by no means back on an even balance. American military experts estimating the new situation, consider it quite possible that German armies will succeed in driving deep into Soviet Russia and perhaps even bring about the complete collapse of the Soviet Regime. The increment of Russian armies to the Allied cause still does not — at this stage of the war—bring a force equal to that at Herr Hitler's disposal into the conflict against him.

But the fact now can be disclosed that many of the ablest American military strategists have long felt that German defeat never was possible until Russia entered the Allied camp. This does not mean that they ever took German victory for granted. But they did regard the war as a more or less indefinite stalemate so long as Russia played the German game.

They feel today that Herr Hitler has handed the Allies on a silver platter one essential to ultimate German defeat.

**Drastic Strategic Shift**

In making this calculation they are excluding the political implications. They are assuming that Britain will follow Prime Minister Winston Churchill's lead and accept Russia as an ally. They also are assuming that American public opinion will support the Allied war effort just as strongly as before Russia became a partner of Britain in the war against Naziism.

On the basis of these two assumptions, they conclude that the strategic situation has been changed drastically to Allied advantage by the fact that Russia is an active belligerent against Germany. It means at least that Germany never can enjoy the military aid of Russia. It also means that Herr Hitler will have to maintain a large army actively fighting Russia for a long time, or a large force merely policing another conquered nation.

The advantage to the Allied cause is a long-range one—not an immediate one. Herr Hitler does not need to withdraw a single division from the Channel Coast or the Mediterranean area to fight Russia. Germany has an estimated 262 divisions under arms today. Of these 60 have been kept on the English Channel as the prospective invasion force. But it is doubted that the German invasion plans contemplate moving more than 40 of these across the Channel.

On the Channel, and in every other possible German move, the major problem is supply. Herr Hitler has more divisions than he can supply on any one front. Or to put it differently, he has enough divisions to be able to send the maximum number of troops suppliable into Russia without withdrawing a single division from any other field of battle.

It is estimated that he probably is employing about 110 divisions in the Russian campaign along the entire front from Narvik to the Black Sea. He can use this number and still maintain the invasion force on the Channel at full strength, a force on the Spanish frontier for a possible attack on Gibraltar, about 30 divisions in the Mediterranean front, and still have about 40 divisions left for his central reserve.

**Must Use Resources**

As far as German troop dispositions are concerned the Allies gain nothing from the attack on Russia. On the contrary, Herr Hitler wins an opportunity to exercise about 110 of his divisions which might otherwise have gone stale from inactivity.

But Germany cannot either invade or conquer Russia without expending military resources. Large as his metal reserves are, he is certain to use up more than he can replace quickly in attacking Russia. He will be eating into his vital reserves. How deeply he eats into them will depend on the character of Russian resistance. Meanwhile he is having to employ tanks and airplanes in Russia which

*Continued on Page 6, Column 2*

### British Specialists Assigned to Russia

*By the Associated Press*

Ankara, Turkey, June 24

British military specialists from the Middle East Command were reported here today assigned to the Soviet Army in accordance with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's promise to aid Russia.

The first group of artillery and air force officers was expected to cross the Turko-Russian frontier within a week if tentative arrangements are completed. Others are expected to follow as conditions warrant.

# M. I. T. Head Urges New England Industry to Return to Its Early Resourcefulness

## Compton Calls For Revival Of 'Yankee Spirit'

By Max K. Gilstrap
*Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., June 24—A return of Yankee resourcefulness and the pioneering spirit which built New England is imperative if danger signs in the region's industrial picture are to be offset, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said today.

In an address prepared for the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and read for him at the University of New Hampshire where a joint conference of the Association and the New England Council is being held, Dr. Compton said the flight of certain industries from New England is only one of the signs that have been evident for the "past generation or two."

"There was a large migration of the textile industry to the South, of boot and shoe industry to St. Louis, and of machine tool industry to Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago," he said.

**'Backward Trend'**

Part of this "backward trend," the M. I. T. head said, resulted from a natural desire of industry to be closer to its raw materials and markets, but, he continued, "part of it was due to a failure of New England industries, in general, to maintain technological efficiency by putting a sufficient portion of their earnings back into improvements of plants and of techniques and development of new and improved products."

Ascribing some of "this failure" to loss of pioneering spirit he added:

"An important item in this trend was also the passage of wealth from the entrepreneur generation to the heirs who were frequently not particularly interested in the business except as a steady source of income, with the result that much of New England capital took the form of trust funds not properly available as venture capital."

Declaring New England's ports were advantageously located, that the region had a great reservoir of skilled labor and a high degree of education among its people, he said numerous opportunities remained.

New England was well suited, he said, for the establishment of branch plants of existing large companies, and had particular qualifications for glass and staple rayon manufacture.

**Economic Aspects**

Conservation was termed a "conjur' word" by H. L. Shantz, chief of the Division of Wildlife Management, Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture in a talk on "Economic Aspects of Conservation," given before members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and forestry groups meeting here in conjunctiion with the University of New Hampshire's 75th anniversary program.

Mr. Shantz defined a "conjur' word" as one which is used without full understanding of its meaning.

Conservation makes use to some people and preservation from use to others. But its real meaning is the conversion of resources into human welfare, avoidance of waste and the safeguarding of the future, he said.

"Probably man cannot use resources without in some way impairing them, but conservation should bring reason, natural science and human needs into the plan while keeping the perpetuation of the resource always as a guiding principle.

"Naming economics and democracy as two other "conjur' words" whose meanings are not examined closely by all who use them," Mr. Shantz said, "It may be good economics to take the gold from river gravels at the expense of ranch lands. But the gold once mined is of no value to the land, while the soil destroyed in the process might have supported thousands for years to come."

**'Taking In Washing' for British War Relief**

This is a common occupation for volunteer workers and society women who work in the Linen and Cotton Division of the British War Relief Society, Inc., at 561 Boylston Street, Copley Square. Miss Margaret G. Jackson of Boston, left, and Miss Suzannah C. Ayer of Milton, right, seem to be bearing up well under the task as they put sheets and pillow cases through the wringer so that they may be sent fresh and clean for the use of British hospitals and bombed-out civilians. This unit of the Workshop welcomes the donation of old linen, torn sheets and pillow cases which may be repaired and shipped to England. Over 20,000 pieces of linen and cotton have been sent across since the Division opened in February.

## Some Boston Buildings Held Best Shelters From Bombs

Declaring that Boston's subsoil conditions are such that underground air-raid shelters would not be feasible on a large scale, Chester Lindsay Churchill, Boston architect, and Director of the Planning and Technical Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, addressed a special meeting for civilian defense under the sponsorship of the Air Conditioning Bureau of Boston in Pritchard Hall, Walker Memorial, Cambridge, last night.

"In many parts of Boston," he continued, "after digging through a crust of about 30 feet, one strikes a layer of soft mud which frequently extends from 110 to 120 feet below the surface. This is not the type of soil for an underground air-raid shelter, especially since we are told that modern bombs penetrate to a depth of 85 feet. Some sections of Boston might be all right, but the construction of such shelters in these places would be very expensive."

**Buildings Most Useful**

However, Mr. Churchill added an encouraging note to the effect that many of Boston's modern buildings would offer far better protection in case of an air raid than any underground shelter. Boston has many first-class buildings, he added, which, because of their steel and reinforced concrete construction, are by far the most resistant to bombings.

Mentioning the new Edison Building, the Liberty Mutual Building, the Christian Science Publishing House, and the nearly completed New England Mutual Building as a few examples of those which he considered as most safe in case of air bombings, Mr. Churchill added that in New York City the Empire State Building was held to be the safest air-raid shelter in the Nation.

Skyscrapers, in which the wall areas far exceed the roof area, offer the safest refuges from air raids, at times when all pedestrians should be off the streets, he said. And he added that the floors above the third or fourth stories and below those nearest the roof were the safest. The probabilities of direct roof hits are few, he said, and when a bomb lands in the streets, it is usually the first two or three floors which are damaged most.

Mr. Churchill urged the immediate construction of reinforced concrete and steel frame buildings which would serve as ample air-raid shelters, and which might be easily converted at any time into garages, factories, or other public buildings.

**Civilian Fire Fighters**

The air-conditioning engineers also heard from Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly, newly appointed Chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, a summary of the work done during the past year by the Civilian Auxiliary Fire Fighting Force, 1,000 in number, which has been training under sponsorship of the Boston Fire Department. This is the first unit of its kind in a large city in the United States.

Urging that civilians should go to their local fire departments and register for the training courses offered, Commissioner Reilly added that the enlistment of civilians in such volunteer defense work had been stepped up now to a point where from 25 to 50 register a day.

The course, he explained, is circular in nature; that is, a person may begin training at any time, completing the course as his leisure enables him to serve.

James H. Mooney, Boston Building Commissioner, told of the work which had been done in the way of surveying and cataloguing workers in the building and underground construction trades. Welders, electricians, plumbers, wrecking contractors, and gas and water engineers, he said, had all been listed so that their services might be drafted at any emergency.

Fourteen safety headquarters had been established in the Greater Boston area, he added, all of which are to be connected by police shortwave radio signal systems. And, in addition to cataloguing the various workers, he said, the various types of buildings such as churches, schools, apartments, and office buildings also had been surveyed and listed.

"Blackout" plans were described by John T. Ward, Assistant Vice-President of the Boston Edison Company, who told the air-conditioning men that such blackouts fall into three distinct categories: Absolute darkness in the streets with no lights showing from buildings; modified blackouts, used only when the possibility of an air raid exists, and the deceptive lighting plan, which calls for the shifting of illumination from one area to another to confuse enemy raiders.

Mrs. Humphrey Plowden, a former Deputy Chief Warden of Oxford, England, and now an instructor at the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, told of work under air raids in England, and offered proposals as to how best to meet such conditions should they ever occur in the United States.

## Defense Bias Charged in Ban On Italians

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Leonard J. Maloney, Director of the Connecticut State Employment Service, told a congressional committee today that "some large firms in the defense group" were discriminating against persons of Italian extraction seeking work.

"Applicants of Italian extraction two and three generations removed have been denied employment," Mr. Maloney told the congressional body now touring the country investigating migration to centers of national defense industry.

"They are becoming militant in their demands for fair treatment, and a number of disturbances have been reported from public employment officers. It does not make sense that the same Italians who are acceptable for Selective Service are denied the opportunity to serve in airplane and munition plants."

Mr. Maloney told the committee, headed by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, that there was also discrimination against Negroes in defense industry and that "no matter how able they may prove to be in training they are not acceptable to employers."

Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford testified that 35,000 additional persons have come to Hartford since the 1940 census was completed and that the present population of this plane engine, munitions and machine tool center was more than 200,000.

Milton H. Glover of the Council of Social Agencies charged that owners and realtors were discriminating against families with children.

"The implications of unwanted children for the future of this community and of the Nation are unpleasant to contemplate," he asserted.

After another hearing here tomorrow, the congressional fact-finding committee will go to Trenton, N. J., and Baltimore for further hearings.

## McLellan to Preside At Trial of Judge

Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts, will preside in Philadelphia at the trial of former United States Circuit Court of Appeals Justice J. Warren Davis charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice and defraud the United States.

Judge McLellan was appointed by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. He announced that trial will begin July 28.

Former Judge Davis was indicted with Morgan B. Kaufman, a Scranton, Pa., lawyer. The charges in the indictment are in connection with cases before the Appelate Court in Philadelphia involving the bankruptcy of William Fox, former moving picture magnate. Mr. Fox was indicted at the same time and pleaded guilty.

## Value of Radio in Presenting Drama of U. S. Told Librarians

By Pearl Strachan
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The drama of the United States, scattered throughout the archives of the country's libraries, can be vividly presented to the people by use of the radio, it was pointed out this morning by Charles T. Harrell at a meeting of the American Library Association's Audio-Visual Committee in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. Coming from Washington to attend the 63rd annual conference of the Association, Mr. Harrell told how the Library of Congress, of the staff of which he is a member, is taking advantage of the modern medium.

Since May 18, he reported, the national Library had been putting on, over the NBC Blue Network, a series called "Hidden History," based on documents in the Library. Since, however, certain phases of history are not completely documented, listeners to the series are asked to supply eye-witness accounts, diaries and other records, bearing on the subject. During the next few weeks some of the dramatizations presented will be "Opening of the Cherokee Strip," "The Men Who Dug the Panama Canal," "Ghost Towns," "Rough Riders," and "Underground Railway."

**Research Project**

The Radio Research Project, made possible by a special grant from the Rockfeller Foundation, and set into operation at the beginning of the year, first developed a series of six five-minute programs called "Books and the News," giving an analysis of a current news topic together with a reading list which the Library's bibliographers had prepared. The six topics thus treated were the Balkans, the machine tool industry, Latin America, aviation, the Far East, and automotive construction.

The second series dealt with folklore and, probably for the first time in radio history, Americans heard their own folk music sung by authentic singers, whose songs had been recorded by John A. Lomax, during 30 years of travel across the continent. Mr. Lomax, who is Honorary Curator of the Archive of American Folk Song at the national Library, discovered such favorites as "Home on the Range," and "The Boll Weevil." He is the author of the books, "Cowboy Songs" and "American Ballads and Folk Songs." Ten programs under such headings as "Cheyenne," "Blues and Hollers" and "Jordan and Jubilee" were built around the songs.

The ten transcribed programs, incidentally, are, Mr. Harrell announced, distributed by the Federal Radio Education Committee, Federal Security Administration, Washington, D. C. The library's use of educational films was discussed, at the same meeting, by Gerald D. McDonald of the New York Public Library. Mrs. Dorothy Lewis gave a survey of children's radio programs.

Library trustees were challenged yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, Jr., in a meeting held at the Hotel Statler, to "put first things first" and make of the public library "a major instrument in protecting that which produced it,"—American democracy. Mrs. Houghton, who comes from Red Oak, Iowa, is president of the Iowa Library Association.

Three major areas in which the library had a practical role, she pointed out, are national defense; enlightening mankind regarding current events; and helping to maintain citizen morale during a time of emergency. Librarians, she said, through reference departments, could help unskilled laborers to prepare themselves, skilled workers to prepare for greater responsibilities, engineers to re-educate themselves for defense activities, and designers of airplanes, of tanks, guns and ships to obtain knowledge.

**Quiet Social Unrest**

They could quiet social unrest caused by confusion, and lead the population to a renaissance of critical inquiry and constructive thinking. "Even when a reader wants books of escape," she added, "the librarian can discreetly direct them to subjects emphasizing the need for tolerance, the necessity for freedom of speech, concepts of world citizenship," and so forth.

In regard to maintaining citizen morale, she stressed the librarian's opportunity to guide the public to the kind of literature which develops character and inspires a high order of living. She expressed the wish that every person entering a library would read Newton's "The Stuff of Life," and Longfellow's "The Psalm of Life" and "The Builder."

Numerous citations were announced at panel discussions yesterday afternoon, among them one bestowed on Mrs. Florence B. Sloan, a reviewer of children's books for The Christian Science Monitor, and Supervisor of Work with Boys and Girls at the Newton, Mass., Free Library. It was given for her 1940 book list of 100 modern books for boys and girls.

This year 72 libraries achieved a place on the Library Publicity Honor Roll, as compared with 56 in the preceding year.

The fourth and final general session of the conference will be held this evening in the grand hall of the Mechanics' Building. New officers will be announced, and Charles H. Brown, President-elect of the Association, will give an address on "Educational Isolationism and the Library."

## Dairy Experts in Vermont Come From All Over the U. S.

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 24—Dairy experts from all parts of the United States are gathered today and tomorrow at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College for the 36th anuual meeting of the American Dairy Association.

Leaders of the Association point out that it is particularly appropriate that this group should meet in Vermont during its sesquicentennial year. Many of the representatives are from land grant colleges and it was recalled that Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont was instrumental in having the act passed by Congress in 1862 which provided for establishment of colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanical arts.

The chair and desk used by Senator Morrill, while a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, and before he became a Senator, is now the property of the Fleming Museum at the University and will be on exhibition during the three-day session of the dairy scientists.

The Association program is divided into three sections, production, manufacturing, and extension. A symposium is being held in each session and the three meetings are running concurrently in the Williams Science Hall, Morrill Hall, and the auditorium of the Fleming Museum.

The general sessions which opened today, featured the address by Dr. W. E. Krauss of the Vermont extension service, who spoke on the subject, "Dairy Production Milestones." While many phases of dairy science are being discussed by the delegates, a full program of social events has also been planned, which will include a sugar-on-snow party, a barbeque luncheon, boat-ride on Lake Champlain, and the annual Association banquet.

Approximately 600 delegates are in attendance.

**Civilian Defense**

Instructions to be observed in organization of the preparation for civilian defense in the event of war or major internal disturbances have been sent to the executive officers of all municipalities in Vermont, it has been announced from the office of Gov. William H. Wills.

The instructions entitled, "Memorandum No. 1" ask the chief executive officer to take immediate steps to augment the present fire-fighting organization and the police or other law enforcement agency by recruiting volunteers for emergency service, and to organize the local doctors, surgical, and nursing resources.

The letter is the culmination of a series of meetings of the newly named State Council of Safety, of which Albert A. Cree of Rutland is chairman.

**Ethan Allen Statue**

A new statue of Ethan Allen, Vermont's fighting pioneer, which will replace the 80-year-old L. G. Mead sculpture that has adorned the State House portico, will be carved by the Vermont Marble Co., it has been announced by Sergeant-at-Arms Grover Templeton, member of the legislative committee. The Proctor company was low bidder at $2,750. The unveiling ceremonies will be held at the State House on Oct. 16, the 80th anniversary of the unveiling of the Mead monument. Vermont marble will be used in its construction.

## Greater Economy For U. S. Urged

Asserting that the Government is making certain that the people economize, Robert Lincoln McNeil of Philadelphia declared that it is "high time for the people to make certain that the Government economizes."

Addressing members of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration this morning, Mr. McNeil added that economy and efficiency in government spending would make many billions of new taxes unnecessary. Congress, he said, should immediately begin to co-ordinate its spending and taxing activities.

Emphasizing the need for "good old Yankee horse sense," he advised stripping down for action, as practiced aboard battleships. "We should trim ourselves for all-out defense by discarding economic theorizing and experimental social proects," he said. "We should discontinue class-conscious 'isms' and weld ourselves into a unified and powerful nation."

**Goose Rocks' Exhibit**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GOOSE ROCKS BEACH, Maine—Eliot O'Hara has selected some of his former students to exhibit at the tenth anniversary of the Watercolor Gollery here through Aug. 14. Many of the exhibitors have had work purchased by museums, or served on juries, or have been invited to the important exhibitions.

**Dr. André Morize**

Professor of French Literature at Harvard University and chief speaker at civilian defense conference at State House tomorrow.

## Civil Defense Group to Hear French Leader

A vivid picture of how lack of civilian defense preparations contributed to the Fall of France before the Nazi onslaught in 1940 will be outlined by Capt. André Morize, former French Minister of Information, at the Neighborhood Civilian Defense Conference for business people at the State House tomorrow afternoon.

Captain Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, by his description of French civilian conditions, is expected to bring directly home to Boston business workers the extreme need for civilian defense preparations in this country to avoid repetition of the French experience.

The defense conference will be staged in the Gardner Auditorium by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety at 4 p. m. Numerous business firms have agreed to excuse their employees early to attend the meeting designed to show such workers how they can serve in the present emergency.

Captain Morize was in France when war was declared in September, 1939. He was asked to serve in the Ministry of Information. Only a few hours before the Nazi invaders arrived in Paris, Captain Morize left.

In his position as Minister of Information, Capt. Morize gained eye-witness knowledge of civilian defense problems and the needs for adequate preparation.

Other speakers at tomorrow's meeting include William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner and Chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, and J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Mr. Reilly will discuss the role that Boston business will be expected to play in civilian defense. Mr. Farley will explain the work of the Massachusetts Committee in preparing civilians for defense emergencies.

## *Oil Tanker Leaves Fore River Yards On Initial Trial*

The new oil tanker Stanvac Cape Town, which was launched at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, last May 24, left the builders' yard today for her first trial trip, with Capt. Joseph I. Kemp, widely known skipper of trial voyages, on the bridge.

After compass and radio direction finder adjustment the tanker will come to Boston, and take on a full "cargo" of about 5,600,000 gallons of water to weigh her down for exacting tests tomorrow under similar to normal operating conditions. The craft is expected to return to Boston about midnight Wednesday, for drydocking, and is to be delivered to the owners—the Petroleum Shipping Co., Ltd., affiliate of Standard Vacuum Oil Company—about July 1.

Captain Kemp will go back to the Fore River Shipyards to be on the bridge of the Stanvac Manila when that tanker, and sister ship of the Stanvac Cape Town, is launched Thursday.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Tonight**

Civilian Defense will be the topic of a discussion to be given by Allen W. Rucker of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee before the WPA Community Recreation Forum. A veteran of the World War, Mr. Rucker continued in service after the armistice, serving as instructor at the officers' training school, and is now president of the Eddy-Rucker-Nickels Company of Cambridge. At the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, Boston, 8 p. m.

Recital by pupils of Miss Aline Crossart at the New England Conservatory of Music. In Recital Hall at 8:15 p. m. The public is invited.

Carillon Recital by Kamiel Lefevere. Included in the evening's program will be selections from Handel, Tachaikowsky, and Schumann. St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, at 8:30 p. m.

**Wednesday**

Open Garden Day under the auspices of the Salem Garden Club. A number of houses and gardens will be open to the general public for viewing, and refreshments will be served at the Pingree Garden at 128 Essex Street. Tickets for this affair may be obtained at the various garden gates. Gardens will be open from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Art Exhibition of Chinese Buddhist Paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff will conduct the exhibition. At 2 p. m.

**Amusement Timetable: Page 8**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## 198th Coast Artillery On 3-Day Trek

Military and defense news in brief:

**Anti-aircraft Unit Rolls**—A motor convoy of 140 trucks rolled out of Camp Edwards this morning as the first battalion of the 198th Coast Artillery started a three-day trek through Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. The 750 men and officers of the anti-aircraft battalion will camp tonight on the Fair Grounds at Gorham, Maine. Tomorrow the convoy will proceed through West Ossipee, Meredith, Franklin, Claremont, and North Walpole, N. H., Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, and Bennington, Vermont, to North Adams, Mass., for another overnight stop. The men will return to camp Thursday by way of Greenfield, Orange, Worcester, Grafton and Taunton. The trip was described as a routine drill in convoy operations.

**Nurses' Conference Held**—Virginia K. Dunbar, Assistant Director of the Nursing Service of the American Red Cross, was principal speaker at a nurses' conference held at the Army Base, South Boston, today, in the interests of securing more nurses for National Defense Work. Capt. Ruth Taylor of the First Corps Area announced that the FCA has always been first to acquire its quota of nurses. With her enlistment roll complete, Captain Taylor has asked the nurses of her corps to aid in enlisting nurses for other corps areas.

**New Defense Plant**—United States Rubber Company officials have announced an idle factory at Bristol, Rhode Island, will be equipped at a cost of $700,000 for manufacture of "assault wire"—a new type military telephone wire—for the Army. Plant reconstruction and the manufacture of wire to fill orders totalling more than $3,143,000 has been made possible by arrangements with the Federal Defense Plant Corporation and the Army Signal Corps.

**Watertown Arsenal Expands**—A $3,795,134 expansion of the centrifugal casting plant at the Watertown, Mass., arsenal has been approved by the War Department. Two hundred additional employees will be required, the department said. Most of the fund was allotted for machine tools and accessories to increase production of gun casting.

**Appointed to West Point**—Two former National Guardsmen in training at Camp Edwards have received appointments to West Point. They are Staff Sergeant Warren S. Conlon, Winthrop, member of Headquarters Company of the 181st Infantry, and Private First Class John C. Stevens, Mattapan, member of Co. G of the 101st Engineers. Both men, selected because of strong evidences of officer mamaterial, will leave camp this week and will be admitted as cadets at West Point, July 1.

## Bay State Bar Admits 88

Including one of the largest groups of women to pass the Federal Bar of Massachusetts, 88 attorneys were admitted to the practice of law before the United States District Court by Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court today.

The attorneys were admitted on motion of Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. Ten women were included on the list. Another feature of the class was twin brothers, Edward L. and Everett H. Lane, of Barristers Hall in Boston.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

RAIN | FAIR | WARMER | COLDER
TONIGHT ↑
TOMORROW ↓
WARM | FAIR | COOLER | RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight than last night with the lowest temperature near 60 degrees; cooler Wednesday than today; gentle southwest winds shifting to moderate to fresh northerly tonight and becoming moderate to fresh northeast on Wednesday.

**Maine:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler in north portion tonight and over south portion Wednesday; shifting winds becoming moderate to fresh northerly tonight.

**Vermont and New Hampshire:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday and in extreme north portion tonight; shifting winds becoming moderate to fresh northerly tonight.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight than last night; slightly cooler Wednesday than today; gentle southwest winds shifting to moderate to fresh northerly tonight.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 62 | 62 | New York | 64 | 79 |
| Chicago | 69 | 82 | Norfolk | 71 | 78 |
| Denver | 58 | 85 | Philadelphia | 62 | 84 |
| Kansas City | 72 | 91 | St. Louis | 73 | 91 |
| Miami | 80 | 89 | San Francisco | 59 | 69 |
| Minneapolis | 65 | 85 | Washington | 64 | 88 |
| New Orleans | 75 | 93 | | | |

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 24.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 12:06 p. m.; height 10.6 feet.
Wednesday, 12:38 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

CANNING EXPERTS Approve Them

● For 30 years canning experts have recommended Good Luck Jar Rubbers. Widest sealing surface of any jar ring. 10c a dozen. 3 dozen for 25c. Ask for them *by name*. If dealer cannot supply you, order direct.

HOME CANNERS' TEXT-BOOK 10c

Get our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 dozen canning labels. Send today.

*When buying new jars*, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER COMPANY
12 Hampshire Street
Cambridge, Mass.

GOOD LUCK Jar Rubbers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ALBIANI CAFETERIA
Fine Foods at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Mechanics Building
7 Other Cafeterias Located in Boston
1553 Washington Street
1136 Washington Street
704 Washington Street
632 Washington Street
7 School Street
10 Scollay Square

# British Mailcerts Authorize U. S. Packages for Neutrals

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The British Embassy announced yesterday a system of "mailcerts" for parcel post shipments from the United States to certain neutral countries, and said that any packages lacking these certificates after July 1 would "be liable to detention and possibly to seizure."

The mailcerts, similar to the navicerts which have been issued for freight shipments since December, 1939, may be obtained from British Consulates. The mailcert system will extend at the start to shipments to Eire, Finland, French West Africa, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, Portugal, Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese and Spanish Atlantic islands, Reunion, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

The Embassy said that packages bearing mailcerts "will not normally suffer any delay at a British censorship station beyond the minimum period necessary to check that the contents conform to the description on the mailcert."

Mailcerts will not be issued for printed matter, documents or photographs. For parcels valued at less than $25 mailcerts will be issued free; when the value is over $25 the fee will be $1.

# U. S. Army Chief Discloses Plans for United Military

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—New steps to weld American land, sea and air forces into a closely co-ordinated fighting team were disclosed today by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Lifting partially the secrecy surrounding some important defense preparations, he reported that Navy dive bombers would be teamed with ground troops for the first time in late summer maneuvers.

The arrangement for use of navy dive bombers was made with Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations. War games employing more than 350,000 men are to be held in Louisiana in August and the Army's field training is to be topped off in November with other maneuvers in the Carolinas.

Terming the use of the navy bombers "logical," General Marshall said that in the event of war "conceivably carrier-based planes would have to be used with troops."

**Defense Plans Disclosed**

General Marshall also gave the following information on some hitherto secret defense subjects:

1. A Marine Corps officer has been given command of an Army-Marine "task force" now being trained for landing operations in the event it should be needed for Western Hemisphere defense. The officer's name was not given.

2. Brig. Gen. Henry W. Harms, veteran Army flier, has been placed in command of the air defense bases in Newfoundland, northernmost of the string of island outposts acquired from Great Britain.

3. Command of the new bases in Alaska may pass from a ground officer to an air officer as soon as construction work is completed.

4. The Army-Navy Joint Board, which formerly held sessions only at intervals of weeks, now functions almost continuously Its members include Maj. Gen Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff and Commander of the newly-organized Army Air forces, as well as top War and Navy officials.

**Forces Closely Knit**

General Marshall detailed some of the steps to knit defense forces more closely in explaining at a press conference some of the purposes behind the Air Corps reorganization. This was reported to Congress last week by Secretary Henry L. Stimson as the Army's answer to proposals for a completely independent air force, which Mr. Stimson contended would be a "mistake" at this time.

In creating special "task forces" from all arms for possible wartime operations, General Marshall indicated that the United States was following Germany's course. The Joint Board, which issues directives to all defense arms with the approval of the President, is similar in some respects to the Nazi Supreme General Staff. The German agency, however, is responsible only to Adolf Hitler, however, whereas the Joint Board is answerable to the Cabinet as well as the President.

The Army-Marine Corps landing force includes the Army's first Division, which has first priority on all new arms and equipment and is composed entirely of regulars. Teamwork operations with the Marines are being held this summer. On the Pacific coast the similar Third Division has similarly trained with the Marines and the Navy.

# Trippe Rates RAF at 105 P. C.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 24—While the British people admit the need of American material help, they have no idea of not seeing war against Naziism through to its finish—the destruction of the German military and political machine—according to Juan T. Trippe, President of the Pan American Airways System.

Mr. Trippe, who returned here on June 22 by Pan American Clipper after a week's visit to London, described Royal Air Force organization and British morale as "just about 105 per cent" before a luncheon in honor of Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., new Vice-President of Pan American Airways System at the Commodore Hotel here yesterday. He predicted that due to the rapidly increasing strength of the RAF, there would be no more German daylight air raids over England and that while night raids will continue, they will prove very costly to the Nazis.

Mr. Trippe said he had seen many of the 500 new airdromes built in all parts of Great Britain. While watching RAF pilots standing by their warmed-up machines ready to take off in 20 seconds if the enemy was sighted, "you get the impression of a fine, well-rounded organization, molded together, functioning as a unit," he added.

Wendell L. Willkie, for whom Mr. Pryor served as eastern campaign manager in the presidential campaign last fall, was among those who paid tribute to the guest of honor. The Republican titular leader called Mr. Pryor "one of the most regular fellows it has ever been my privilege to know."

Mr. Pryor, who recently resigned as President of the American Brake Shoe Corporation after 17 years in that industry, will assume his duties with Pan American Airways on July 1.

JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT

We're at your service whenever you have anything to send—gifts, packages, flowers or a birthday cake. No extra charge for pick-up and delivery within our regular vehicle limits in all cities and principal towns. For *super-speed* use AIR EXPRESS. Phone

RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.
NATION-WIDE RAIL-AIR SERVICE

THRIFTY WIVES SERVE

Highly Nutritious—Economical Too
THREE DIAMONDS Fancy CRABMEAT
Write for FREE Recipe Book to THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT · 1155 Equitable Bldg. New York, N. Y.

# Press vs. Radio in Britain

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The British Institute of Journalists protested today to Mr. Harold Nicholson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Information, against "deliberate discrimination against newspapers in favor of the British Broadcasting Corporation" by the Government in issuing important news.

The institute, an association of leading British newspapermen, asked for a "fair chance against a monopolistic undertaking which would be no less effective in its own sphere if the meed of common justice were given newspapers."

[The BBC is a Government monopoly.]

This action by the Institute followed a similar resolution presented to the Government June 6 by the Empire Press Union, an organization of Empire newspaper editors.

United States correspondents also have delivered a series of protests, some of them in writing, others orally to Information Minister Alfred Duff Cooper. The correspondents told Mr. Duff Cooper that BBC in some instances had received important stories before they were released generally.

The BBC is not subject to the same rigid censorship as newspapers and press associations.

# Draft Boards Face Problem

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters has notified all local boards, it was learned today, that they must make their own decisions in the cases of selectees 28 years of age or older who are now in line for induction but who may be deferred a few weeks hence under pending legislation.

The Headquarters' statement was issued in response to numerous inquiries by boards as to what course to pursue in view of the Senate-approved bill now before the House which would empower the President to give deferment from military training to all men who have reached the age of 28 by July 1.

While passage of the lower age legislation appears probable, Selective Service Headquarters was understood to have taken the position that it could not forecast what final action Congress might take and that it, therefore, lacked authority to issue instructions in the matter.

Officials of some boards reported, however, that they had been indirectly encouraged to find ways of postponing the induction of the men affected until such time as Congress disposed of the pending bill.

Gen. George C. Marshall said June 23 that the Army favors releasing the present selective service trainees—"if the situation permits"—after they have finished their year of military duty, but that it might be advisable to retain some of them longer.

...Britain delivers the Goods

You Can ENJOY HARTLEY'S IMPORTED ORANGE MARMALADE every morning at your Breakfast Table • Makes each bite of Toast a special Treat

BY THE MAKERS OF HARTLEY'S JAMS
Endorsed by Alfred W. McCann, Jr.

At All Grocers
FULL POUND NET

# *The Roses Are Blooming Again*

**Where Floral Beauty Reigns Supreme**

**The Jackson and Perkins experimental gardens in Newark, Wayne County, New York, where annual rose festival is now in progress. Fifty-five thousand tourists visit these gardens each week during the festival period. Inset shows a newly developed hybrid rose, called the "Pan America" as a gesture to Pan-American friendship.**

# Martin of G.O.P. Sees Centralizing Of Power Growing

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 24 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Republican National Chairman, declared last night that "as we move nearer and nearer to war, we move more and more toward consolidation of power in the Federal Government."

Mr. Martin, in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the McLean County Republican Women's Club, cited pending legislation to permit the Government to take over private property for wartime use and said:

"If this bill had passed the Congress as demanded by the Administration, America would have found herself with a first-class dictatorship in operation here at home."

He said that President Roosevelt in nine years has appointed only "strong partisans" to the Supreme Court, "in contrast to the appointment of two Democrats by previous Republican Presidents."

The House Minority Leader charged that the Roosevelt Administration is spending "nearly $100,000,000 a year for propaganda purposes," which makes it difficult for the opposition to be heard. "The threat to our free institutions, from propaganda," he said, "is very real."

Mr. Martin declared that questions now before Congress and the American people may decide for generations to come "whether or not our people shall live under the totalitarian power of the Federal Government until . . . freedom, such as we now know, will be but a dim memory and a futile hope."

## Legion Leader Hopes U. S. Slow in Aid to 'Reds'

DURHAM, N. C., June 24 (AP)—Milo J. Warner of Indianapolis, Commander of the American Legion, told North Carolina Legionnaires at their convention here that the United States "should think twice" before sending war materials to Russia.

"Russia has been and so far as I know still is the breeding ground of Communists," Mr. Warner said. "And we just don't like Communists in this country." He said he thought the consensus of the Legion was that "we go mighty slow in getting supplies to Russia, but redouble our aid to Britain."

# *Upstate N. Y. Rose Festival*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWARK, N. Y.—Mayor C. H. Davis of Newark, New York, has set aside the period from June 15 to July 7, for the annual Festival of Roses at the Rose Capital of upstate New York not far from the shores of Lake Ontario. Calling attention to the contrast between the peace and beauty of the exhibition gardens and rose fields, where millions of America's most popular flower are in bloom, and war-torn Europe, Mayor Davis says, "We extend to all within reach of our words, a cordial invitation to join the citizens of Newark in the enjoyment of these roses in their color and fragrance and to share in the hospitality of our city in the hope that here humanity may still find one island of tranquility, of beauty and of peace, one impression of untroubled loveliness to carry through another year in a world shaken by a cruel war."

The principal magnet for the thousands of tourists who annually come to Newark for the Festival of Roses is the exhibition rose gardens of the Jackson and Perkins Company, world's largest rose growers, where more than 2,500 varieties are represented in more than 15,000 rose bushes bearing, at this time of year, some millions of blooms. On the outskirts of the city 2,500 acres of rose fields and nursery plantings likewise present a riot of color and fragrance stretching as far as the visitors' eye can reach. Citizens of Newark have long co-operated with the city officials and Chamber of Commerce by planting thousands of rose bushes and climbing roses along the principal highways leading into the city and around their homes so that the whole area is a galaxy of floral color during the rose season.

Newark is located on U. S. Route 31, about midway between Rochester and Syracuse and on Route 88 north from Geneva and Canandaigua.

# Technical Aid Offered to China

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 24—Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Morris L. Cooke of the Office of Production Management have accepted posts as technical consultants of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Co-operatives, James G. Blaine, Chairman of the United China Relief, announced today.

The major problem which the new technical committee of the American Committee will cope with will be to adapt modern American industrial methods to the small-scale, decentralized "vest-pocket" industries of free China. Chinese industrial problems will be assigned to graduate students in engineering and the sciences at M. I. T. to solve, Dr. Compton said.

Prof. R. L. Sackett, Dean of Pennsylvania State College, and Prof. T. T. Reed, head of the Department of Mines, Columbia University, also have offered the services of themselves and their schools. Results of the studies will be sent to China as soon as completed to increase output of Chinese industries and mines.

The American Committee has already sent the 3,000 Chinese co-operatives, many of them equipped with machinery hurriedly salvaged from the path of the Japanese invasion, a series of detailed reports covering a variety of manufacturing processes and is now studying the problems of sending trained men and materials to speed restoration of China's prewar industries, 90 per cent of which were destroyed or taken over by the Japanese.

## Choice French Art On Exhibit in Fall

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, June 24

The National Gallery of Art announces that a group of 22 paintings of the French nineteenth century school, from the Chester Dale collection in New York, had been lent to the Gallery, and would be placed on exhibition in the early autumn. The works are described as "superlative examples by most of the greatest painters of the period."

## Dies Sees U. S. In Great Danger

ORANGE, Texas, June 24 (AP)—Representative Martin Dies predicted today that Hitler would be in control of Russia within 30 days and said America must prepare for an emergency unprecedented in its history.

Mr. Dies, Chairman of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities said: "If Hitler wins, he will have under his control far more wealth and resources than all the rest of the world put together. America will be in greater danger than in any other period of her history.

"The tragedy is that our people for the most part do not appreciate the gravity of the situation. America is still asleep.

"The severance of the Soviet-Nazi alliance will mean that many people who quit the Communists after the alliance of Germany and Russia was formed will return to their first affection.

"The influence of the Communist Party in America will increase tremendously as a result of the break between Hitler and Stalin. All of those gullibles and fellow travelers in America who aided the Communist cause prior to the alliance may be expected to resume their activities in behalf of Moscow.

"In my judgment, Hitler will be in control of Russia within 30 days. The Russian Army demonstrated its inefficiency in the Finnish campaign. America must prepare at the earliest possible moment for an emergency unprecedented in her history.

"All strikes and sit-downs must cease. Several hundreds of thousands of fifth columnists now working in defense industries must be fired without delay. At least 1,000 Government employees sympathetic with totalitarian ideology must be discharged."

# U. S. Church Membership Gains in 1940

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 24—Enrolling 49 per cent of the Nation's population in 1940, the 250 religious bodies of the United States added slightly last year to the increased memberships of the past decade, according to the 1941 edition of the Yearbook of American Churches.

The new edition has been arranged by Dr. Benson Y. Landis under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The report shows there were 64,501,594 church members in the United States during 1940, attending 244,319 churches. Of these the Roman Catholic Church had 21,284,455 members, while the Protestant bodies lead all groups in combined enrollment, with 36,103,984 members.

Leading the Protestant group was the Methodist Church, with 7,377,487 members, followed by the Northern and Southern Baptist churches, with an enrollment of 4,949,174. Other churches showed these figures: Jewish, 4,641,184; Old Catholic, 25,909; Eastern Orthodox, 735,440, and all other bodies, 1,710,622.

Dr. Landis estimated that nearly $600,000,000 was contributed to churches throughout the country in 1940. The largest beneficiary was the Methodist Church, with $78,601,995, while the Presbyterian Church received $42,062,598; the Southern Baptist Convention, $37,136,531, and the Protestant Episcopal Church, $32,251,076.

The total of 250 religious bodies exceeded all previous organization totals, the next highest recorded being 236 bodies in 1934.

# Charge Georgians Delayed Airfield

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Three Florida witnesses, defending Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, and the Pan American Petroleum Corporation, asserted yesterday that Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, and other Georgia Congress members were responsible for a 30-day delay in the construction of runways at Eglin Field, Fla.

A House military subcommittee investigating the delay heard this testimony from former Representative Millard F. Caldwell of Florida, counsel for Pan American; R. L. Bannerman of Tallahassee, district representative of that company, and Charles W. Smith, President of the Smith Engineering & Construction Company of Pensacola, Fla.

## Father of Man on O-9 Writes to President

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., June 24 (AP)—Thomas W. Tillery, rancher of Stauffer, Ventura County, California, said today he had sent the following letter to President Roosevelt:

"My son, Thomas Winslow Tillery, Jr., has just ben crushed to death in submarine O-9. He died without a chance to resist in an outdated, unseaworthy craft. His mother and I find little comfort in knowing that the modern products of America's defense effort are being given to a foreign power. Our remaining son becomes eligible for draft in July.

"Tom was a valuable man to his Country. For seven years he worked loyally to earn his rating of machinist's mate, first class. You, too, have sons who have acquired rank and position in the armed forces. If they are serving on sister ships of the O-9, or are dependent upon obsolete equipment, I beg you, one father to another, transfer them to positions of safety. Then, if we are attacked, they may die honorably in the face of the enemy, rather than helplessly at the hands of their own government."

## Pulitzer Prizes Adds One for News Photos

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—An annual award for news photography has been added to the list of Pulitzer prizes in journalism and letters on the recommendation of the advisory board of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University.

An annual $500 award will be given yearly "for an outstanding example of news photography as exemplified by a news photograph published in a daily newspaper." Competition will be open to amateurs as well as photographers regularly employed by newspapers, press associations or syndicates.

New York's— CENTERS OF COMMERCE ARE ALL ADJACENT

2,000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO — FROM $2.50

New York's— HOTEL TAFT

ALFRED LEWIS, MGR.
7TH AVE. AT 50TH ST.
TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING, INC., MANAGEMENT

# Scenery vs. Signboards: Battle Goes On in California

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The continuous contest between California scenery and California roadside signboards will continue for at least another two years, despite a valiant campaign before the recent 54th State Legislature by the California Roadside Council. The Legislature will meet next in regular session early in 1943.

Far from discouraged because the two proposals they placed before the Legislature were not enacted into law, leaders of the Roadside Council are passing word along to their members that they are greatly heartened by the treatment accorded their program by the Legislators. Those who presented the program say that for the first time experienced members of the Legislature have told them: "Keep up the fight! You'll win out yet."

Senate Bill 972, designed to help make County Zoning of roadsides more effective, was given a unanimous "do pass" recommendation by the Senate committee on business and professions, the Roadside Council reports. They believe that "politics" shunted the bill off the Senate calendar and into another committee that was known to be unfriendly to the measure.

**Plan Seriously Considered**

Along this line the Council quotes the Martinez Gazette as saying: "There is a constant effort on the part of the outdoor sign people to go just as far as the people will let them. This is made in the face of widespread opposition. The signboard business is highly organized and maintains one of the strongest lobbies at Sacramento. Thus it aims to keep restrictive legislation off the books of the State."

Senate Bill 284, which provided for the setting back of all roadside signboards at least 1,000 feet from highways and roadways, drastic as it was, received long and serious consideration in a series of executive sessions of the Business and Professions Committee, and finally failed to pass the Committee by a margin of only one vote, the Council points out.

For the first time, the Council says, one of its bills received a unanimous favorable recommendation from a Senate committee.

For the first time, it adds, its opponents found it necessary to resort to political manipulation to block the progress of one of its bills.

**Future Plans Told**

For the first time prominent members of the Legislature undertook to champion its legislation beyond the limits of its expectations.

The council's representatives at the Capitol were told by a Senate leader, "Outside the budget and relief measures your legislation was the most hotly contested of any under consideration by the Senate."

Mrs. Helen B. Reynolds, Chairman of the Roadside Council, which lists many civic and welfare organizations in its membership, announces to her members that "we have great plans for next session, or whenever national conditions warrant the next forward step in our program.

"No one should feel discouraged," she continues, "by the fact that our opponents managed to prevent our legislation from passing. They have a formidable organization, plenty of funds, and well-established influence. The surprising fact is that in the face of such opposition—long considered invincible—we are making steady and impressive progress. Our progress in this year's campaign has been highly encouraging."

The California Roadside Council holds that the State and its business interests and citizens invite the world here to view the scenery all Californians unblushingly call "matchless," and then hem their visitors in, at spots, especially near the towns and cities, between intermittent rows of signboards.

The Council is making the citizenry increasingly aware that this condition exists only through public sanction.

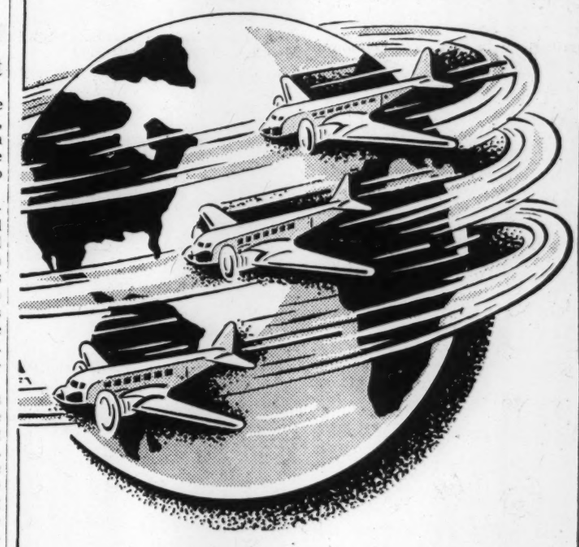
# Eastern Long Island To Stage Blackout

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—The 935 square miles of Suffolk County, including 10 towns, will be blacked out on the night of July 15 in furtherance of that county's defense preparations.

The blackout will be on larger scale than any held hitherto in the Greater New York area and will last a full hour—from 9 until 10 p. m. Nearly 200,000 persons live in the county at the eastern end of Long Island.

Police, fire and ambulance units will move into place and Red Cross workers will simulate war duties under the direction of Capt. Harry Van Liew, chief of Suffolk's 3,000 air raid wardens.

An ideal summer drink for children
Iced Postum
made with milk
Contains no caffein!



3 TIMES AROUND THE WORLD DAILY

ON SINCLAIR PENNSYLVANIA MOTOR OIL

Three times around the world—more than 75,000 miles—is the mileage flown daily by American Airlines' giant fleet of Flagships. And every ship is lubricated with Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil. When you use Sinclair Pennsylvania in your car, you're giving your engine the same protection given costly airplane motors. So take a tip from American Airlines. Use Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil for safer, quieter lubrication.

SINCLAIR

# Industry's Call Records Great Inflow of Women Into Factories of Bay State

## Women Found In Big Demand In Labor Field

Women are beginning to be called into the industry of Massachusetts at a rate reminiscent of the early stage of their vast employment in Britain, it was reported by officials of the State Employment Service.

The general trend toward the hiring of women has for the first time become an outstanding feature of the labor situation.

Demand for women workers has been induced by employment climbing to its highest in 20 years, promising to mount more, and already causing a shortage among workers who are semi-unskilled.

"Women are now considered one of the main sources of potential labor supply if production is to be maintained," says the Monthly Labor Market Report of the outlook as already developed in some of the State's principal manufacturing centers.

**New Opportunities**

"This means new opportunities for women," commented an official of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation, which operates the State Employment Service.

"Jobs which previously were held by men are being opened to women by the lack of available men to fill them.

"Many of these openings will be in the metal trades, doing the lighter kinds of work.

"Training courses are being made available to women on a scale this State has certainly never seen since the World War, if then."

Signs of this momentous trend reported today includes:

Retired women workers from 55 to 65 years of age are being urged to return to their old jobs on spinning frames or looms in one section of the State.

Springfield industries are not only preparing to use women workers on a number of jobs normally given over to men, but also are inducing married women to return to jobs in which they were previously employed.

**Special Training**

Women applicants for jobs at Springfield are being interviewed and classified for special training on machine or bench work, through the State Employment Office.

To take a specific instance of new metal trades work for women, a Worcester company is planning to use a considerable number of women as bench hands in the manufacture of sub-machine guns.

Results of the diversion of women into industry are already being felt in their usual lines of work. Shortages are showing up in domestic service, personal service, hotels, restaurants, summer resorts, summer camps and stores in various parts of the State. In the case of domestic and personal service the shortage is state-wide. The domestic service shortage is reported severe.

The common reason for the shift of women to industry found by the State Employment Service is the better pay and hours offered. Women have not been alone in following such attractions, as thousands of women have transferred from agricultural and other jobs to factories for the same reason, leaving shortages behind them in their old occupations.

By a Staff Photographer

**English Evacuee Children at Wellesley**

**Top left: A group of the English boys "camping out" at Wellesley College for a six-weeks holiday. Left to right, John Harrison of Oxford; Charles Churchill of London; Osbern Capes of Kingston, Surrey; Edward Spencer of Nelson, and John Innes of Bournemouth.**

**Top right: Four English girls, among the group of 124 boys and girls who are guests of the College. Left to right, Virginia Martin, London; Frances Burn, Oxford; Anne Cohen of New York City, Wellesley graduate and counselor; Nadia Johnson and Elise Morris of London.**

**Lower left: Bowling, but not on the green Ann Davison of London has just make a strike, as (from left to right) Frances Burn of Oxford, Sheila Innes of Bournemouth, Judith Nelson of Nelson, and Veronica Crisp of Sussex line up for their turn.**

**Lower right: Volley ball is popular, too. Left to right, Jane Brahan, London; Barbara Fellows, Liverpool; Molly Burn, Oxford; and Nadia Johnson, London.**

## House Sets Up a $15,000 Fund To Prosecute the Coakley Case

The Massachusetts Legislature moved closer to a Senate trial of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, on charges of "misconduct and maladministration," when the House today authorized the Board of Managers to spend $15,000 for a prosecutor, stenographers, and other expenses in conducting the case.

The Board of Managers then asked Attorney General Bushnell to prosecute the case.

Democratic opponents of Mr. Coakley's impeachment conducted two futile attempts to eliminate expenditure for counsel.

The Board of Managers consists of the five House members who constituted the Committee which drafted the 14 articles of impeachment on which the Senate trial will be based. They are Representatives Benjamin B. Priest, (R) of Haverhill, H. Edward Snow, (R) of Natick, George A. Parker, (R) of Boston, Joseph H. Downey, (D) of Brockton, and William M. Hyde, (D) of Ware.

Representative Michael J. Neville, (D) of Cambridge, who conducted the anti-impeachment forces, led today's Democratic attempt to block the appropriation for hiring of counsel. He was defeated 82 to 39 on his proposal to eliminate the $15,000 appropriation, and lost by a 98-to-43 vote on his motion to reduce the figure to $1,000.

The Democratic fight against the appropriation was based mainly on the contention that money could be saved by calling upon Mr. Bushnell, Attorney General, to act as prosecutor for the Board of Managers. Representative Priest contended that if Mr. Bushnell did serve as prosecutor, money would be needed for stenographic services, for summoning witnesses, and for investigators.

**Religious Education Bill**

Despite warnings against abandoning the principle of complete separation of church and State, the Massachusetts Legislature today is well on the way toward passage of a measure authorizing local school authorities to excuse pupils from school classes to attend religious education sessions.

The bill is today awaiting approval by the House of Representatives after the Senate yesterday passed the measure to be engrossed following lengthy debate.

Recently the New York League for the Separation of Church and State urged Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Legislature to reject the bill. The League stated that a similar law adopted in New York has been "a failure," that not only had the school day been disrupted but religious prejudice and dissension had been fostered among the pupils.

However, leaders of various religions appeared at a public hearing earlier in the year to urge passage of the proposed law.

Senator Arthur W. Coolidge (R) of Reading led proponents in the Senate debate, stating that "we are all agreed on one common ground that youth needs an additional opportunity for religious education." Evidence shows that 50 per cent of the children are receiving no religious training, he said.

Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, chief opponent, said the government became great because church and State were kept separate. He insisted "we will be better off if they continue to be separate."

The approving vote was 20 to 11.

**Civil Service:** Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today signed legislation validating merit rating examinations given to 445 public welfare workers in small communities who handle Federal funds.

The examinations were ordered by the Federal Government under a threat to withdraw approximately $18,000,000 in Federal Contributions annually if the State did not place such workers under a merit rating system. One hundred of the employees failed to attain a passing mark and therefore faced automatic discharge unless some plan is worked out between the State and the Federal Government.

The Governor's signature came after a conference with Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service; Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, and Roger Clapp, Assistant Attorney General. At the conference it was considered that the Governor's approval of the bill would void a suit filed in the Superior Court by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Civil Service Reform advocate, to set aside the merit rating examination results on the ground that the examinations were illegal.

**Joint Session:** The joint session of the House and Senate to complete 1941 action on five proposed constitutional amendments has been postponed again, this time to July 8. The reason for postponement is difficulties encountered by the committee on third reading in whipping into proper form a proposed amendment for a graduated State income tax. The Legislature has already initially approved the five proposed amendments, one of which calls for a return to annual legislative sessions.

**Initiative Petitions:** The Supreme Judicial Court, in an advisory opinion, told the Legislature that the Attonrey General could not be authorized to write short summaries of initiative petitions going on the ballot.

The Legislature sought the opinion in connection with two initiative petitions, one to legalize birth control and the other to establish a State fund for workmen's compensation, which appear headed for the 1942 State ballot. Under the present system the entire text of the initiative petition must be printed on the ballot. The 1942 ballot may therefore be abnormally long.

One of the five proposed constitutional amendments pending in the Legislature would authorize the Attorney General to draw up short summaries, but it could not go into effect before 1945.

## Reilley Denies Taking Bribes

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 24 (AP)—William P. Reilley, Lawrence attorney on trial with Thomas F. Galvin, Lawrence Public Safety Commissioner, on charges of conspiring to solicit bribes, denied on the witness stand today that he ever accepted money to bring about appointments of policemen or firemen.

The first witness for the defense, after the State rested its case, Mr. Reilley contradicted the testimony of permanent police officers, Fred Atkinson and Charles Poole, that they had paid $1,000 to him for their appointments.

In Mr. Poole's case, he added, he did accept $300 as a contribution to Mr. Galvin's campaign fund only after Mr. Poole had urged him to ask Mr. Galvin not to suspend him.

Mr. Reilley also denied receiving $200 each from Oscar Hilbert and Charles Keenan for temporary police appointments, or $200 from Timothy Donovan for work as a reserve fireman.

## Jump Shown In Bay State Average Wage

Average wages paid to employees in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments reached $27.68 a week in May, the highest figure since State wage surveys were started in September, 1922, the State Department of Labor and Industries reported today.

Attributing the record to defense production, the department said the weekly pay roll in the 1,943 manufacturing establishments covered by the survey totaled $11,153,540 in the week ended nearest the 15th of May, an increase of 62 per cent over May, 1940.

At the same time the number of wage earners reached 402,907, an increase of 28.3 per cent over the same period in 1940.

The defense production work resulted in a reversal of the usual trend in employment and wage earning between April and May. The 16-year period from 1925 to 1940, inclusive, showed an average decrease of 1.3 per cent in employment and of 1.2 per cent in wages paid from April to May. This year the number of employees jumped 1.2 per cent and wages 5.9 per cent from April to May.

The Department also reported that "of the 402,907 wage earners employed in the 1,943 manufacturing establishments covered by this survey, 63,981 or 15.9 per cent, were reported as being employed wholly on defense production and of the 1,943 establishments covered 284 or 14.6 per cent were similarly engaged.

"The principal manufacturing industries in which wage earners were employed on defense contracts were: woolen and worsted goods; electric machinery, apparatus and supplies; machine and small working tools, foundry and machine shop products; cotton goods; and boots and shoes."

The department reported that gains in employment and payroll were made in 24 of the 36 leading industries in Massachusetts.

## *Soda Water Group Offers Trucks To Collect Aluminum*

All available trucking facilities of the Eastern Soda Water Bottlers Association has been offered to help in the proposed collection of aluminum pots and pans, it was announced today by A. M. Creighton, Co-ordinator of Defense for New England.

Acknowledging the offer of J. Claude Shea, President of the Association, Mr. Creighton stated that actual collection of the aluminum household utensils would in all probability be carried out under the direction of the Office of Civilian Defense, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director. Mayor La Guardia will announce full details of the plan in a radio address tonight on all major networks from 9:45 to 10 p. m.

The Eastern Soda Water Bottlers Association has in turn offered its trucking facilities to the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety if State organizations are called upon to collect the aluminum ware.

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Wednesday, June 25**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

## *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6)**

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Music and Spot News.
(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m).
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American listeners; News; Special Features, and Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

**WBOS (11.87mc-25.26m)**

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Tropical Moods; Rhythmic Melodies; Tune Time.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Rhymin' Time; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Band; "Melodies by Miller."
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Popular Serenade"; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Pan American Union Concert.

## *Today on Short Waves*

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary VLQ7, 11.88meg., 25.2m.
London—6:25 p. m.—Calling the West Indies; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Concert, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Grenadier Guards, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Classical Music; News in English; Hungarians' World Association, HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report; News in English, JVZ, 11.81meg., 25.3m., JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches" GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English, 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Calling the World," GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English, DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

## Strike Closes R. I. Mill

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24 (AP)—The first strike in Rhode Island to stop the production of national defense materials today closed the Premier worsted mill at Bridgeton. Employing approximately 250 workers on two shifts, the mill has more than $1,000,000 of defense contracts for cloth.

## Van Zeeland Departs

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Paul van Zeeland, former Prime Minister of Belgium, departed on the Dixie Clipper June 22 for an indefinite stay in London. Dr. van Zeeland, President of the Co-ordinating Foundation for Refugees, has been in this country 13 months.

## Piers Needed To Keep Cost Of Food Down

Higher costs of canned goods, dried fruits, flour and similar foodstuffs, threatened by the possible loss of intercoastal steamship service at this port, due to the requisitioning of Commonwealth Pier, No. 5, South Boston, by the United States Navy, may be tempered if not actually avoided, by the finding of some other suitable terminal at Boston for such traffic, steamship men said today.

The loss of Commonwealth Pier is admittedly a severe blow to the commerce of the port of Boston, as that pier handles the bulk of the intercoastal business, and some overseas traffic. It is expected to be taken over July 1. The Luckenbach Steamship Line's announcement that it would suspend Boston service if obliged to give up Commonwealth Pier, brought a flood of protests from grocery concerns, food brokers and small manufacturers.

Possibility that the American Hawaiian Line, another big intercoastal operator using Commonwealth Pier, would continue its Boston service if a suitable berth could be obtained, was intimated at a hearing yesterday in the office of Herman A. MacDonald, State Public Works Commissioner.

In a statement today, John N. Levins, District Manager in Boston for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, said, "President John E. Cushing of the American-Hawaiian Line has definitely stated he would very much dislike to abandon Boston, even temporarily, and we are investigating every possible alternative.

"At a conference yesterday between Commissioner MacDonald of the Department of Public Works, Richard Parkhurst of the Boston Port Authority, John T. Sasso of the Luckenbach Line and myself, it was indicated that the Navy Department would definitely take over Commonwealth Pier.

"It was pointed out that both lines had East-bound ships now in transit. In the case of the American-Hawaiian, these ships will be one every five days until the twenty-eighth day of July. After that, the contemplated service is one every 10 days, due to the fact that every other ship, as it arrives, is being turned over to the Lease-Lend program up to a total of 10 ships."

## Argentine Beef in U. S. Urged As Brake on Spread of Naziism

By Don Messenger
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 24—One way to have less Nazi penetration in South America is to have more Argentine beef in North America. That is the opinion expressed by Enrique S. de Lozada, who lectured this morning and last night at the New England Institute of International Relations at Wellesley College.

Dr. de Lozada, who is Professor of Political Science at Williams College, spent a dozen years in the diplomatic service of his native Bolivia. He returned from a visit to South America in time to take part in the discussions of the Institute.

Argentina, he explains, is the "key nation" of South America—and beef is its key product. And the cornerstone of any practical expression of the good neighbor policy must be to allow such key products to come into the United States—to balance the flow of United States products which the southern republic would gladly buy in return.

**Realistic People**

For, says Dr. de Lozada, the South Americans are a realistic people. They are concerned with the practical things about them. Therefore a satisfactory economic friendship with their big northern sister republic is likely to mean much more to them than well-meaning talk about good-neighborliness and hemisphere solidarity.

The Nazi ideology may not appeal to most citizens of Latin-American nations, he declares, but Germans have brought practical evidences of ability to increase the production of those nations, to modernize their communications and to market their products. And they have skillfully directed attention to their practical good works, rather than to any Nazi concepts which they may have brought with them.

Because of this, the Bolivian lecturer declared, the mass of South American people are still not particularly afraid of what a Hitler victory in Europe might mean to the New World. "I am afraid," he said, "but they are not."

The way to combat this Nazi penetration, he stated, is to give practical proof of United States willingness to aid in developing South American resources. The basic need, Dr. de Lozada explained, is financing of such things as good roads, sanitation and other public works—at low rates of interest—so low that private investment is not attracted.

But such investments would be well worth while for the governments of the democracies—such as the United States—to make, he asserted. For they would pave the way for large and more profitable private investments in facilities for production.

After making this general suggestion of a way to compete successfully with Nazi influence in South America, Dr. de Lozada was asked: "What can patriotic American women, who are not financiers, do to help this cause along?"

"They can begin," he replied, with a broad smile, "by eating more Argentine beef!"

Turning to the Jewish refugee question, the lecturer spoke of the many thousands who have come to Bolivia—with rather unfortunate effect on its economy. The reason for this is, he said, that Bolivia's need is for workers who can produce—not for traders. And almost all these refugees are hoping to function as traders.

**Program Proposed**

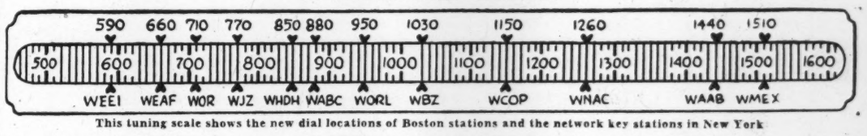
Asked by a representative of a Jewish relief agency in Boston, what could be done to remedy this situation—with the ill feeling it causes—Dr. de Lozada suggested a program of training Jewish refugees in farming and other productive occupations—and perhaps financing agricultural and industrial projects for their employment.

The public lecture at 8 p. m. in Alumnae Hall tonight will be delivered by S. K. Ratcliffe, British journalist and radio speaker, who is substituting for Sir Norman Angell. His subject is to be: "The Future of the British Empire."

The Institute will continue—with its morning lectures, afternoon informal discussions, and evening public lectures—until July 3. Accustomed to the compact quarters usually occupied in Stone-Davis Hall, members and visitors yesterday were striving to get acquainted with the rambling structures of the Tower Court group, in which they are now established—far from their customary parking space, and devoid of any such near-by facilities.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Treasury of Song | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | "Melodic Caravan" | "John's Other Wife" | "The Guiding Light" | Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | News; 'Sketchbook' | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade" | | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | "Around the Hub" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | Concert orchestra | Education speakers | "Stella Dallas" | | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "Bess Johnson" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones" | Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game | Novachord solos |
| 4:45 | Chas. Hector's Or. | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | | 'Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin"; sk. | Children's story | "Home of the Brave" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "Meet the Band" | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills"; sk. | "Drama Behind News" | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Jack Armstrong" | Frank Ryan's Sports | "Five Star News |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill; News | News; music; weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | "Dance Time" |
| 6:15 | Music; Job Hunters | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Digner Concert | "Dance Time" |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Baseball scores; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports: "Memory Lane" | Sport results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr | Ambassadors Quartet |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, songs | "Mr. Keen"; drama | News of the World | Mickey Alpert's Orch | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | Helen Menken in | Jimmy Lytell's Orch | "Confidentially Yours" | Talk by W. C. McDonald | Musical program |
| 7:45 | "Second Husband" | "This Man's Army" | Concert Miniatures | Glenn Miller's Orch | Glenn Miller's Orch |
| 8:00 | "Court of Missing | Gordon Jenkins' Orch | Ray Block's Orchestra; | Wythe Williams | WMEX Drama Shop; |
| 8:15 | Heirs"; drama | Gordon Jenkins' Orch | vocalists; chorus | Network program | "Essays in Drama" |
| 8:30 | "First Nighter"; | "Uncle Jim's Question | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Ned Jordan," Secret | Dance orchestra |
| 8:45 | sketch; News | Bee"; quiz | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Agent, drama | Oleanders; quartet |
| 9:00 | "We, the People"; | 'Grand Central Station'; | Frank Crumit and Julia | Mickey Alpert's Orch | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 | interviews; music | dramatic sketch | Sanderson's Quiz | Jack Starr Hunt | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 | Lewisohn Stadium | "News Here and Abroad" | "Fibber McGee and | News Service | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 | Concert, N. Y. | Ted Steele's Orch | Molly"; music | Morton Gould | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Or | New American Music | "A Date With Judy" | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | New American Music | featuring Ann Gillis | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | "Dance Digest" |
| 10:30 | Juan Arvizu, songs | New American Music | 'College Humor': variety | George Duffy's Orch | "Dance Digest" |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Talk by F. H. La Guardia | soloists; orchestra | Mayor La Guardia | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; music | News Service | Del Courtney's Orch | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:15 | Masterworks of | Weather; "Music You | Local news; weather | Del Courtney's Orch | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:30 | Music; records | Want"; recordings | Paul Whiteman's Orch | Will Johnson's Orch | "Day's End"; music |
| 11:45 | M. Loring's Orch | "Music You Want" | Paul Whiteman's Orch | Will Johnson's Orch | "Day's End"; News |

## *Wednesday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | "On Your Toes" | Musical Clock; News | News comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Talk; news | Musical Clock | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News; weather | News; weather | "Good Morning" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | News of Europe | Chet Gaylord | News Service | Eight Bells | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Morning Toast | Weather; Local news | Morning Watch | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 | "Rowdy Revue" | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Andrew Jacobson's | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 | "Rowdy Revue" | Toast | "Musical Roundup" | Rhythms | Lone Star Ranch Girls |
| 9:00 | Bill Elliott, songs | News; "As You Like It" | Dramatized News | "Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 | Joan Adams | "The Breakfast Club" | RFD Melodies | "Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 | Joan Adams | "Julia Blake"; drama | Concert Internationale | Choir Loft; organ | "Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra |
| 9:45 | Betty Crocker | Shopping talk | Organ recital | Kathryn Turney Garten | |
| 10:00 | By Kathleen Norris | Arthur Godfrey | Bess Johnson | New England Cupboard | Fashion talk |
| 10:15 | "Myrt and Marge" | News; Music | Ellen Randolph | Radio Telephone Club | Studio Speaker |
| 10:30 | "Stepmother"; sk. | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Bachelor's Children" | Singing Strings | Going Shopping With You |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Concert Hall of the Air | "The Road of Life" | U. S. Army Highlights | |
| 11:00 | "Treat Time" | Mildred W. Carlson | "Mary Marlin" | News | Beauty Hints |
| 11:15 | "Martha Webster" | Family Circle | Pepper Young's Family | "Melody Strings" | "Letter Guest" |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister"; sketch | "Two Men and a Girl" | "The Goldbergs" | Ruth Moss Interviews | Ann Migre, pianist |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Musicale | "David Harum"; sketch | The Buckeye Four | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | News; Talk; Music | Musical Roundup | News | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 | "Girl Marries" | Betty Randall, songs | Musical Roundup | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | Singin' Sam | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour: talks; music | Musical Roundup | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Farm and Home Hour | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox" with |
| 1:15 | "Woman in White" | Agriculture Program | "As the Twig Is Bent" | "Government Girl" | Vivienne Cameron |
| 1:30 | Right to Happiness | "What's on the Air" | Marjorie Mills, house- | "Front Page Farrell" | Religious Program |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | News; weather | hold talk | "I'll Find My Way" | Religious Program |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | "Home Folks Frolic" | "Light of the World" | Speakers at Latin Amer- | Ann Demirjian, songs |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan"; sk. | "Library on the Air" | "The Mystery Man" | ican Institute | Gypsy Trio |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | "The Munros"; sketch | "Valiant Lady"; sketch | "Accordiana" | David Williams, songs |
| 2:45 | "Kate Hopkins" | "Midstream"; sketch | "Grimm's Daughter"; sk. | Baseball Interviews | News Service |
| 3:00 | Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce"; sk. | "Against the Storm" | Boston Red Sox-Cleve- | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Frank Parker, tenor | Honeymoon Hill; sketch | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | land baseball game | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | "Melodic Caravan" | John's Other Wife; sk. | "The Guiding Light" | Boston Red Sox-Cleve- | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | News; 'Sketchbook' | Just Plain Bill; sketch | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | land baseball game | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | Around the Hub | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Boston Red Sox-Cleve- | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | Network program | "Susan, Be Smooth"; | "Stella Dallas"; serial | land baseball game | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "Bess Johnson" | women's program | "Lorenzo Jones"; drama | Boston Red Sox-Cleve- | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 | Chas. Hector's Orch. | Edgar A. Guest; News | "Young Widder Brown" | land baseball game | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin" | Ireene Wicker | "Home of the Brave" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "From A to Z in Novelty" | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills" | Drama Behind the News | "We, the Abbotts" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Jack Armstrong" | News Service | |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill, news | News; music; weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | News Review | Baseball scores; Music | Musical Rendezvous | News | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports; Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | "About Today"; drama |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | Mr. Keen; sketch | News of the World | Bankers speaker | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Meet Mr. Meek" | Escorts and Betty | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; sk. | Wonderland Salutes |
| 7:45 | comedy drama | Blue Barron's Orchestra | "Concert Miniatures" | "The Lone Ranger"; sk. | Charlie Barnet's Orch. |
| 8:00 | "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson, | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | Tony Martin, tenor; or- | Mystery Hall; orchestra | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:15 | "Dr. Christian"; | Kelly, m. c. | How Did You Meet"; sk. | Mystery Hall; orchestra | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:30 | dramatizat'n; News | "Manhattan at Mid- | Party; Louise Massey | Boake Carter, news | Dance Orchestra |
| 8:45 | | night"; dramatic sketch | and the Westerners | Will Johnson's Orch. | "Shining Hour"; music |
| 9:00 | Star Theater: Fred | Frontline Headlines | "Time to Smile"; Eddie | Gabriel Heatter | |
| 9:15 | Allen; Kenny | "Meet the Band" | Cantor; vocalist; orch. | Fr'm London: Art. Mann | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:30 | Baker; Portland | News Here and Abroad | "Mr. District Attorney"; | News Service | Album |
| 9:45 | Hoffa; orchestra | Ted Steele's Orchestra | dramatic sketch | "Adventures in Rhythm" | |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Or | Allen Roth's "Symphony | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | of Melody" | Musical Knowledge | "Danger Is My Business" | Dance Digest |
| 10:30 | Juan Arvizu, songs | Network Program | Kay Kyser's College of | Summertime Revue; H. | Dance Digest |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Network Program | Musical Knowledge | Stokes' Orch.; vocalists | Dance Digest |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Del Courtney's Orch. | Dance Digest |
| 11:15 | "Master Works of | Weather; "Music You | Local News; Weather | Sports Preview Analysis | Dance Digest |
| 11:30 | Music" | Want"; recordings | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Bob Crosby's Orchestra | "Days End"; music |
| 11:45 | V. Monroe's Orch. | "Music You Want" | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Bob Crosby's Orchestra | "Day's End"; News |

# U. S. Warned to Prepare For Peace Emergency

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 24—The United States must begin immediately to plan for the postwar world if it is to avoid tremendous political, social, and economic disturbances, W. L. Batt, Production Director for the Office of Production Management, said today in support of proposals to establish a postemergency economic advisory commission.

Warning that the present conflict will produce effects far graver than those produced by the World War, Mr. Batt held that "it is almost as important to plan effectively—today—for the peace which must come after this war is over, as it is to plan effectively—today—for our national defense."

Mr. Batt spoke before a subcommittee of the House Labor Committee, which began hearings on the resolutions introduced by Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California. One of Mr. Voorhis' resolutions is a duplicate of one simultaneously introduced in the Senate by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

Mr. Voorhis explained the resolutions as establishing a commission to develop "a program for the elimination of unemployment" and to provide "an orderly adjustment to peacetime conditions when the present defense crisis shall have passed.

**Basic Program**

"I think it should be emphasized most earnestly that the purpose of such a commission is not to present a superficial program of relief, but rather to work out a long-range basic program which will reasonably assure the continuous full operation of our industries, a decent and fair income to agriculture and, above all, the full employment of our people, not only now, but in years to come," he declared.

He expressed the opinion that the preservation of free enterprise and a democratic government in this country would depend upon whether the United States had the wisdom and foresight to work out basic and sound methods for meeting the postwar situation.

The two resolutions aim at the same thing, but have a somewhat different composition. One would establish a commission of 12 members, three from the House of Representatives, three from the Senate, and six appointees of the President from the executive branch of the Government. The other would establish a 24-man commission with 18 members appointed by the President. These 18 would represent the executive branch, farmers organizations, business associations, labor unions, churches, and consumer co-operatives.

Senator Wagner's resolution provides for the organization of the first and smaller commission.

Support for the commission proposal also came from Meyer Jacobstein of the Brookings Institution, who said that such a body after the last war would have prevented a European breakdown which paved the way for Adolf Hitler.

**Extensive Planning**

Mr. Batt said that the only lasting solutions to the country's postwar problems would come through utilization of "management's secret weapon"—extensive planning.

"While I do not believe that total economic planning tied up with political control ever can be successful in a democratic country, I do believe that in the future—to a far greater exent than in the past—we must have a more intelligently planned utilization of the productive machinery of our Nation," he told the subcommittee.

"The body of thought created by the work of such a commission as these resolutions envisage, could conceivably be the Dutch boy's finger in the dike that will stem the flood of postwar maladjustments.

"To some these maladjustments may not sem so real as they do to me. But I have been saying for some time that as a result of the colossal world revolution now going on, of which we are a part, we face the perfectly plain, inescapable, and inevitable fact that when this war is over, no matter who wins, the world will not resemble the old world of 1939.

**If Britain Wins**

"I need not elaborate on the differences if the Nazis and their satellites come out on top. But what if Britain wins, will it be the same old story of the World War all over again, with the same old British Empire under the same leadership restored to a position of world dominance? We need only look to recent developments for a clear-enough indication that the answer to that question is 'no.'

"I sincerely believe that if we tackle this problem of pastwar demobilization of industry and man power with an energy comparable to that which we are now devoting to the opposite process, we can build an economy and a standard of living the likeof which the world has never dreamed. We can, in that process, lay the groundwork for an industrial system that will have as its only limits the limits of available manpower for production. This system would be based on a price structure designed to reach a vast reservoir of potential consumers that have in the past only been able to afford the basic necessities of life," Mr. Batt declared.

## KNOWING *WHAT* WE DEFEND IS IMPORTANT, TOO

The Washington Monument is built of stone contributed by all the nations of the earth to honor the founder of this republic. From Arlington, across the river, where sleep the men who died for freedom, it looks like a giant spike which God might have driven into this earth, saying, 'Here I stake a claim for the home of Liberty.'
WM. BROWN MELONEY, V.

(c) National Association of Manufacturers

**What the Washington Monument Means**

The box at the left of this second poster in the series says:

During World War I, the boys in the freshman class at Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Academy were told to write a composition on the Washington Monument.

The twelve-year-old boy who wrote the lines we reprint on the poster was chided for not giving the height of the shaft, the number of steps to the top, how long it took to build and how many people visit it every year. His defense was this:

"I tried to tell why it is there and what it means."

We think he succeeded.

National Association of Manufacturers

# Communists Weigh Policy After 'About Face'

By Wyona Dashwood
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 24—While Washington policy-makers weighed the question whether the Russians would get more than moral support at once or an immediate extension of material aid under Lend-Lease Act provisions, the National Committee of the Communist Party was summoned into plenary session here on Saturday.

The call "to consider the war situation" was issued through William Z. Foster, Party Chairman, and Robert Minor, Acting Secretary, as the Daily Worker, Communist mouthpiece, tackled the editorial task of polishing off the volte-face into which the American Party was jerked overnight from its urgent advocacy of United States isolation from the war.

With the clear implication of the Saturday meeting a redefinition of Party line in the new crisis, the Daily Worker front page featured an editorial applauding Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, for his characterization of the Axis war against the Soviet Union as a "treacherous attack," but criticized the Welles' statement as having "proposed no plans of action, offered no concrete measures of aid" with which to implement it.

**Closer Relations Urged**

"The practical wisdom of the American people will tell them," it continues, "that the correct estimate of the Hitler attack given by Secretary Welles will mean little unless it is tied up with a course of friendlier and closer relations toward the Soviet Union; unless it is freed of the innuendoes and attacks from which Secretary Welles's own statement was, unfortunately, not free. In still lumping together the Nazi Fascist Regime with the Soviet Union, Secretary Welles is ignoring the most obvious facts."

The newspaper also editorially berated the "monopoly press" for "ersatz raillery" on the Communist flip-flop under the impact of the new Hitler blitz. Changed war conditions, it adds, "will not soften the traditional Communist demands for a domestic policy assuring civil liberties, the protection of economic standards, full rights for Negroes, and the right to strike."

The swing to New Deal foreign policy, which American Communists have belabored since the signing of the Nazi-Soviet pact two years ago, has made for a dearth of public commitment by Party leaders here. Apparently all now waits on the National Committee meeting. The American Peace mobilization group, a leading unit in Party organization to keep the United States out of war, likewise was silent.

**Two Imponderables**

Meanwhile, two mighty imponderables in the new development on the war front were having attentive study in other quarters here today. The two governing factors in the situation were seen as, first, the internal situation in Russia, and, second, the attitude of Japan.

The consensus everywhere was that, irrespective of Anglo-American antipathy for Communism and the Stalin dictatorship, all possible should be done to fortify Russian resistance to Adolf Hitler. The vast stake which the Nazi power has in the newest adventure was apparent to all observers, and opinion is rapidly hardening for America to throw in all possible weight against a victorious outcome for Germany.

It was held that the aid Britain may bring Russia will be purely moral and that any support in the way of money and goods that can go from the democracies must originate in the United States. American goods can reach Russia only by way of the Pacific and Vladivostok and thence over the Trans-Siberian Railroad—a long haul. Delay in getting these goods to Russia will be as difficult to overcome, these quarters concede, as was aid to Greece and Yugoslavia, and should Japan ignore its recent nonaggression pact with Russia and comply with the pledges it signed in the tri-partite Axis Pact, entering the war on the side of Germany, the Vladivostok supply route from the United States would be cut off.

**Internal Situation**

The internal situation in Russia is viewed by these observers as constituting the very hinge of Russian resistance. No one here really knows the strength of the Stalin dictatorship among the Russian people. Reports from the Baltic States indicate movements to sever the defense line Mr. Stalin has built there against the German threat, which means, briefly, unrest against the Moscow Government. If the same dissatisfaction exists within European and Asiatic Russia, the overthrow of the Communist dictator is held imminent.

On the other hand, if the Moscow Government has strong support among the Russian people, Russia is expected to stand out against the Nazi thrust, much as China has lasted out against a superior Japanese military, until winter erects an icy bulwark, when the history of Napoleon's invasion may be repeated.

# Group From 'Danish Council' In London Visits America

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

At the council of Allied governments which has just been held in London, with the attendance of nine governments-in-exile (Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Free French, and Luxemburg), one Nazi-occupied country was conspicuously absent—Denmark. The reason, of course, is that the German armies are on Danish soil by dint of an "agreement with the King and Government of Denmark," rather than by force of arms.

However, there are several indications that this abnormal situation, which places one of the most sincerely democratic countries in the world in a corner by itself, far from the fight for the common cause, is going to be changed soon. The most recent, and probably most tell-tale of these indications is to be found in the sudden arrival in the United States of a delegation from the "Danish Council" in London.

Three prominent members of the Council, K. G. Anker-Petersen, Erik Hertel and Capt. Preben Lembcke, who was Danish military attaché in London up to the invasion of his country, are at present in Washington where they confer with Minister Henrik de Kauffmann, and presumably with other officials.

**Protection of Greenland**

The developments may be assumed to be closely related to United States' acceptance of the protection of Greenland two months ago. As the result, relations between the United States and Copenhagen are of a very peculiar, probably unprecedented, kind.

The contact is not entirely broken, since there are still American diplomatic and consular representatives in Denmark, but it is not really existent either, for Denmark, or rather the Copenhagen Government, is no longer represented in Washington.

It will be remembered that the Copenhagen Government, obeying Nazi pressure of course, disavowed the Greenland Treaty which Mr. de Kauffmann signed last April. The Minister was not only "dismissed" by Copenhagen, but indicted for what Germany would call treason and espionage, and his fortune at home has been confiscated.

With him, three Danish Consuls-General, Mr. Bech in New York, Mr. Baumann, in Chicago, and Mr. Sporon-Fiedler in San Francisco, have been dismissed by the Copenhagen Government, after they had refused to break with the Minister.

By contrast, Einar Blechinberg, counselor of the Legation, and two Vice-Consuls in New York obeyed an urgent cable from Copenhagen to part company with Minister de Kauffmann in order to spare their country "very serious consequences."

**Copenhagen Shifts Ignored**

On its side, the State Department continues to recognize the "deposed" Minister and his Consuls-General and ignores all shifts made by Copenhagen.

An obvious solution to this tangle would seem to be the formation of a Free Danish Government which would take up the fight against the invaders along with the Allies, and win recognition both here and in Britain.

There is every reason to suppose that this is a prime object of the delegation from the Danish Council in London—which is already exercising some attributes of a government and might be easily transformed into a full-fledged government-in-exile. Minister de Kauffmann, who enjoys the general affection and the support of the Danes in the United States, is indicated by many as a logical head of a world-wide Free Danish movement.

On the other hand, the delegates from London have come to organize the Danes and Danish-Americans in the United States into a solid anti-Nazi front. It will be the job of Captain Lembcke, in particular, to recruit as many young Danes as possible for service with Allied forces. A considerable number of Danish volunteers have already enlisted, both in Great Britain, in Canada and elsewhere.

To this effect, the delegation will shortly leave Washington for Chicago to confer with the leaders of the many Danish associations which have their headquarters in that city.

# Showdown Near in Coal and Shipyard Strikes

*By the Associated Press*

Labor developments of prime importance to the defense program generally, and to southern soft coal miners and San Francisco shipyard machinists in particular, were in the making today.

A showdown was at hand in the lengthy coal-mining wage controversy, and the Navy opened the civil service rolls to machinists in an effort to get 11 shipyards back into full production on $500,000,000 worth of important orders.

Southern mine operators said they would have their answer ready today to the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers' demand for a new wage agreement covering the Southern Appalachian field. One big stumbling block was removed when the southern owners agreed to elimination of the 40-cent wage differential which previously had existed between southern and northern mines. The basic daily wage would be $7 in both sections.

The decision on signing a two-year agreement such as the northern producers concluded with the Union last week appeared imminent June 23, but three times during the day the producers postponed plans for meeting the U. M. W. in the decisive joint conference.

Since early March, the Union and the operators have gone through days and nights of negotiations, a month-long shutdown in April, a Senate committee investigation, and a National Defense Mediation Board inquiry.

**San Francisco** — Striking machinists remained aloof to the Government's efforts to persuade them to enroll under Federal civil service and return to struck shipyards on San Francisco Bay.

Other craftsmen returned to work as usual, in large numbers, but there was no response by American Federation of Labor or C. I. O. machinists who have been on strike against 11 shipyards holding huge defense building and repair contracts.

The Navy had announced that civil service registration rooms would open at the vast Bethlehem plant here and the big Moore drydock on the East Bay at 8 a. m.

There was no indication an hour later that anyone had been signed, however. Three men, nonunionists, were waiting in the registration room at Bethlehem. Bethlehem normally employs 900 machinists.

The A. F. of L. machinists on the San Francisco side disbanded their picket lines after police had ordered them not to patrol plant gates. C. I. O. pickets at East Bay plants were on the lines. There was no disorder anywhere.

The unions had instructed the machinists to keep away from the shipyards until tomorrow night's meeting, "when all issues will be discussed." One of these issues—a point that may end the strike soon—was announcement by Bethlehem that it would sign a closed shop contract.

Rear Admiral J. W. Greenslade, Twelfth Naval District Commandant, said that by afternoon he hoped to have machinists filtering back into some of the 11 involved plants which hold defense contracts totaling $500,000,000.

Admiral Greenslade had asked authorities in San Francisco and Oakland to help the Navy "in dispersing the picket lines" from the immediate vicinity of plants so there would be no trouble in the registration of machinists as Federal Civil Service employees and their entry into the plants.

Agreement of Bethlehem to sign a closed-shop contract with the A. F. of L. Bay Cities Metal Trades Council was viewed as encouraging by spokesmen for the A. F. of L. machinists' union, although the local union withdrew from the Metal Trades Council after start of the strike.

NEW YORK—Six hundred longshoremen who struck last week after the Cunard White Star Line permitted the unloading of gold from the Brtish freighter Biafra by her crew returned to work today of their own accord. Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.), said the men decided to return after the New York District Council of the I. L. A. ordered them back to work and to submit the controversy to arbitration.

**New York** — Wage Increases ended a 10-months-long strike of A. F. L. electrical workers at the Leviton Manufacturing Company. A union spokesman said the terms included a minimum weekly wage of $15.50 for about 300 of the 1,600 employees, and a flat 10 per cent increase for those receiving above the minimum. The old minimum, he said, was about $12. Paid vacations and union recognition were listed as other gains for the strikers.

**Lock Haven, Pa.**—State and Federal mediators collaborated in an effort to settle a strike of A. F. of L. machinists at the Piper Aircraft Corporation. The firm makes trainer planes for the civilian pilot training program. Strikers ask a wage increase from 30 to 34 cents an hour for unskilled workers, and from 50 to 75 cents in the minimum for skilled employees.

**Detroit**—The American Newspaper Guild in the first session of its eighth annual convention went on record opposing any legislation which would authorize the use of troops to break strikes.

The resolution also declared the Guild's "unalterable opposition" to congressional bills which would "provide a compulsory strike waiting period, compulsory arbitration of disputes, and the cancellation of draft deferment of strikers or the imposition of penalties of any kind upon workers for exercising their fundamental right to strike."

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—Union pickets, wearing sheets and carrying placards reading: "Mahatma Gandhi wins with nonviolence; so will we," paraded sidewalks near the Standard Knitting Mills, where a strike has been in progress for nearly a month.

At the same time, John Martin, International Ladies Garment Workers representative, said both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. locals had advised him they would aid the strikers by placing a heavy fine and probably dismissing from membership men whose wives return to work. The mills hold defense orders for Army underwear.

# 'Union Now' Reports Gains In Middle West Campaign

By Ralph W. Cessna
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Federal Union, better known to many as the Clarence Streit "Union Now" movement, is making a measure of headway in what is probably the area of greatest resistance, the Middle West. The recent opening here of a large and well-equipped headquarters suite for the Chicago Metropolitan Council for Federal Union was a major step, but not the first one, in the organizational drive in this region. Preliminary activity over more than a year has indicated, according to Franklin D. Loehr, Executive Secretary of the Council, that a more closely integrated program here is justifiable.

In the number of dues-paying members the move has not impressive support. It has though, says Mr. Loehr, a strong and determined nucleus for building such support, and for the more general sort of educational work which is, after all, he says, its primary purpose.

There are in the Nation today some 90 branches of the movement, whose national headquarters are in New York. There are eight local branches in the Chicago metropolitan area, and others are in process of formation.

That progress here may be slow is admitted by the sponsors who cite the prevalence in this region of anti-British feeling, which, they say, lies at the bottom of most of the opposition to this union plan. Then too, there is here, a sort of traditional and geographical isolation, breeding suspicion of any extension of the internationalist idea.

**Federation for Peace**

Actually, they insist, it isn't a matter of uniting Britain and the United States at all, but rather of uniting all democracies, starting with the strongest and most workable combination. At present that combination, they say, happens to be the United States and the six democracies of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is, they say, the beginning of a world federation, the sort of international co-operation upon which lasting peace may be built.

Though charged by the isolationists as an extreme "interventionist" and "prowar" group, the Federal Union people, like other nonisolationists are most concerned with world peace and with the only workable way, they believe, of attaining it.

The whole idea was born in a book written by Mr. Streit, "Union Now," and though the specific aim has been somewhat modified since that first book, the basic purpose is the same.

It is understood that Mr. Streit and others in the organization are not certain that the words "Union Now" have adequately expressed the true purpose. They hold that such union should come, not necessarily "now," but whenever it appears that this Nation actually is involved in the war.

If it be assumed, as many do, that we are now involved, then, they say, now is the time for union. Otherwise not.

**Population Vote**

In the proposed union, each unit would have voting power in proportion to population, thus giving the United States the precedence. The seven founding democracies would pledge themselves to admit on equal terms other democracies as soon as they should cease to be dominated by totalitarian powers. Other peoples including the Germans and Italians—a very important point—would be admitted when they qualify as free democracies.

The big job of the organization, its leaders say, is to educate people as to just what it proposes. That there is not a general understanding of the plan is shown by the fact that a test poll begun under one of the national vote-taking groups, was called off after it was found that too many of those approached couldn't answer as to whether they favored Federal Union or not, because they didn't know what it was.

Meanwhile plans are being made for the national Federal Union Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 28-29.

# Latin-American Reaction: Condemnatory of Nazis

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 24 (AP)—The few official voices that were heard in the immediate Latin-American reaction to the German invasion of Soviet Russia were highly condemnatory.

Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla of Mexico called it "one of the most tragic violations of international ethics in history."

A high functionary of the Chilean Foreign Ministry termed it "disconcerting" and said it opened "new perspectives" to the democracies.

While in most countries official circles were silent, the great majority of newspapers severely criticized Adolf Hitler's latest move, although few expressed real sympathy for Russia. In some cases the commenting newspapers were those usually reflecting Government views.

In Colombia, President Santos' newspaper, El Tiempo of Bogota, said the Nazi attack was a sign of German weakness and showed Hitler had renounced all hope of a rapid victory over England.

La Razon of Buenos Aires, mouthpiece of former President Justo, judged the Nazi invasion to be a race against time and an effort by Hitler to obtain new sources of supply before the United States enters the war.

Two Russian "business agents," who said they were in Argentina to "buy anything we can," paid what they described as a courtesy call on Acting President Castillo yesterday. It was thought the visit might mean a Soviet effort to resume extensive trade relations with Argentina.

The pro-German Meio Dia of Rio de Janeiro called the invasion "a natural development of the situation in Europe" while O Globo declared Brazil is disinterested as regards activities of "either extreme right or left."

"A new flagrant aggression" is the way the Uruguayan press described the attack and in Paraguay El Pais, edited by President Morinigo's private secretary, said if the Soviet Government can hold against the German assault it will mean more than a military success; it will mean that the people are really behind the Kremlin.

El Universal of Lima, official Peruvian spokesman, viewed the development principally from an economic point of view. Hitler must eliminate the Red Army to obtain new sources of petroleum, it pointed out.

## Argentina Calls U. S. For 'Column' Advice

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 24 (AP)—Raul Damonte Taborda, Chairman of the Legislative committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, was reported yesterday to have held a telephone conversation with United States Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas to obtain his views on totalitarian infiltration in South America.

Mr. Dies heads the Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities in the United States.

Acting President Ramon S. Castillo promised the Government's full co-operation with the Argentine committee, which began its inquiry with two secret sessions.

Among witnesses interviewed were Interior Minister Miguel Culaciati and Police Chief Juan Carlos Rosas of Buenos Aires.

Police announced they had arrested six persons, bringing to 11 the number questioned in connection with a so-called conspiracy meeting to overthrow the Government.

## Guild Revisions?

DETROIT, June 24 (AP)—Proposed revisions in the election system of the American Newspaper Guild (C. I. O.) today went before the Guild's constitution committee, headed by Edward Allen of Boston. Objectives of the program, Mr. Allen said, include changes in leadership, election of officers by membership referendum, and a hands-off policy toward affairs of other unions.

# U. S. Defense Needs Cited

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 24 (AP)—Quincy Howe, author and publisher, asserted today that while the United States should continue sending aid to Britain and even take reasonable risks to see that the aid arrives, "America cannot make defense of the British Empire the sole basis for operations because the defense of Britain and its Empire are not paramount American interests."

"Our first obligation is toward ourselves and toward those principles that have made us great," Mr. Howe told the University of Virginia's 15th Annual Institute of Public Affairs. "The urgency of the crisis gives the Government no alternative but to move forward more rapidly, socializing, if you like, or nationalizing our productive equipment."

Mr. Howe said in the light of current happenings the United States faces two major tasks: the domestic task of developing a strong centralized government with the minimum of internal dissension, and the external task of developing regional economy with a minimum of external struggle.

The establishment of a strong central government does not necessarily mean any sacrifice of democracy in the United States, he declared, but rather an extension and enlargement of American democracy.

Maj. George Fielding Eliot, military analyst and commentator, declared last night that a combination of the naval forces of the United States and Great Britain is the main essential if Germany is to be defeated and peace maintained in the years to follow.

"If Germany is defeated it will be by the co-operative effort of the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations," he told the opening session of the institute.

"If this co-operation is not possible, Germany will not be defeated. But if Germany is defeated by such a co-operative effort the machinery will be ready made to be turned to the preservation of order and peace throughout the world."

During the past 50 years, Major Eliot said, the United States, "seemingly against the will of the American people," built up the greatest sea power in the world and the Nation now has at hand instruments of naval power ready to face the needs and responsibilities in a world in which responsibilities are greater than any the United States previously has been called upon to face.

This Nation, he added, has been able to look outward because it has not been necessary to be concerned with continental borders, while Russia, a Nation which has been forced to look after the defense of its continental frontiers, has not been able to look outward.

"A continental power cannot be a great power unless it dominates the seaways," he said.

While Britain has lost its long-standing insular security because of the island's vulnerability to air attack, Major Eliot said, a coalition of British and American sea power, nonetheless, would make possible control of the all-important maritime highways.

Major Eliot concluded that the chief future aim of the United States must be the maintenance of peace in order "to work out our own trying internal problems . . . to maintain peace with security a nation must be strong enough to deal with organized disturbers of security."

## Klan Denies Charge It Has Nazi Support

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—Ben E. Adams, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in South Carolina, has termed "false, vicious, and contemptible charges" a statement by Gov. Burnet R. Maybank that he had been advised that the Klan "is now supported by the German Government."

Sheriff Sam M. Henry made public a telegram from the Governor instructing that a scheduled Klan parade here be prevented.

Family
**Holiday Colony**

Only 15 minutes from Maine! Fascinating hotel-and-cottage community life. 2 golf courses. 4 *en tout cas* tennis courts, sun-warmed swimming. Casino for entertainment, dancing, talkies. $6 a day up, double, per person including meals. Your American dollar goes farther in Canada. U. S. citizens need no passports. In Boston, see Canadian Pacific, 405 Boylston St., Commonwealth 5656.

**ALGONQUIN HOTEL**
*St. Andrews-by-the-Sea*
*New Brunswick*
In Friendly Canada

LAST SUMMER THOUSANDS SAID "MARVELOUS!"

Gay cruise life of a big American flag liner . . . visits to famous trade-wind-cooled resorts . . . get BOTH, at one low cost, on your vacation. Deck sports, games, fine orchestra aboard ship . . . golf, sightseeing, bathing, glorious good times ashore!

*Ship is hotel throughout — from New York*

TO JACKSONVILLE 6 DAYS $45 up
every Tuesday; with 2 calls at Charleston.

TO MIAMI . . . 6 DAYS $60 up
every Saturday, direct express service.

Service to CHARLESTON $38 Round Trip
every Tuesday . . . return sailings Saturdays.

Cruise-Tours including American Plan hotels, 9, 10 and 13-day tours to Miami Beach $73.30 up. 13 days to St. Augustine, Ponte Vedra, Sea Island, Hollywood Beach, Miami and Havana $82.70 and up.

For literature, reservations, apply your TRAVEL AGENT or

**CLYDE-MALLORY LINES**
50 Franklin St., Boston
Pier 34, North River, New York

IF you love the mountains, come to Bynden Wood. 1500 ft. above the sea. Guest house and cottages. Special rates to July 15th. Sports. Dancing. American plan. Restricted clientele. Route 422 from Philadelphia. Dinner, $1.50. Booklet.

**BYNDEN WOOD**
WERNERSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

# Nazi Attack on Russia: Step to Blow at Britain?

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, June 24—Reichsführer Hitler's attack on Russia carries important consequences not only as a prelude to an intensified attack upon Britain but as an indirect means of ousting Britain from the Mediterranean and the Middle East, which is the objective second only to the conquest of this island itself.

The future course of this war depends on whether Herr Hitler's forces can win quickly and easily, whether they can "cut through Russia like a knife through butter" and then turn on the other important objectives.

Momentarily, however, the fact that the main German forces are concentrated eastward on the Russian front gives Britain and its allies in the Eastern Mediterranean a respite in which to clean up Syria and Iraq and concentrate on the strengthening of defense, if not actually taking the offensive in Libya.

**German Strength in Libya**

Some German forces will be retained in Libya but probably not more than three divisions and the Nazi Generals undoubtedly are anticipating that the present hot weather will hold up serious operations there until they have mopped up Russia and can then themselves capture not only Libya but the whole Eastern Mediterranean if not Britain itself.

For the attack on Russia, apart from eliminating an uncertain, dangerous, and ever stronger power on the eastern front and securing grain and oil for Germany's fighting machine, is also designed by Herr Hitler as another pincer movement which this time will enable him to bypass the Mediterranean and strike at the Suez Canal, the artery of the British Empire.

This the Nazis hope to do by moving through the Ukraine and Caucasus, pushing around the Caspian Sea, and through Iran and Iraq down to the Persian Gulf. This would cut the main supply line for British American supplies reaching British and Allied forces in the Middle East.

**A Colossal Task**

This seems like a colossal task, but experts agree that if Herr Hitler's poor estimates of the Russian fighting forces are correct and his advance keeps pace with the weather then few natural obstacles oppose his drive to the Middle East.

Everything depends, however, upon his defeating the Russian forces including the annihilation of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. The Nazis undoubtedly are hoping for much help from "fifth columnists" in the territories now held by Russia especially from the separatist anti-Stalinite elements in the Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, and from Iran, which long has feared its great northern neighbor.

Such a dream of world conquest which would be advanced an important step were Herr Hitler the undisputed lord of the lands between the Vistula River and the Caspian Sea must, however, have been secondary in his thought to that of a more direct attack on Britain in the Middle East—had he considered it practicable.

**Difficulties to Plan**

For Herr Hitler would undoubtedly have risked fighting Britain in Libya and the Eastern Mediterranean even by striking at Africa across the Mediterranean through Turkey except for some great difficulties.

Outstanding among these difficulties is the fact he could not conquer the Suez Canal and North Africa unless the British fleet was either driven from or bottled up in the Eastern Mediterranean. But this also Herr Hitler could not do until he had command of the Suez Canal and the African shores of the Mediterranean.

While, therefore, Herr Hitler's Russian campaign necessarily postpones any large-scale German drive in the Eastern Mediterranean and Britain is thankful for the respite, the Russian campaign will be carefully followed.

Herr Hitler's preparations in the Eastern Mediterranean for this campaign left little to chance. Russia's diplomatic isolation by the Turkish-German pact of friendship meant that not only Turkish but also British aid to Russia would be almost impossible. The capture of Crete closed the Dardanelles to the west so far as Russia was concerned.

Under such conditions it is clear that Russia's vague appeasement policy prevented it from securing Anatolia, the first and main bastion against German aggression—which role Turkey would have been prepared to play had Russia acted decisively when Greece was attacked by Germany.

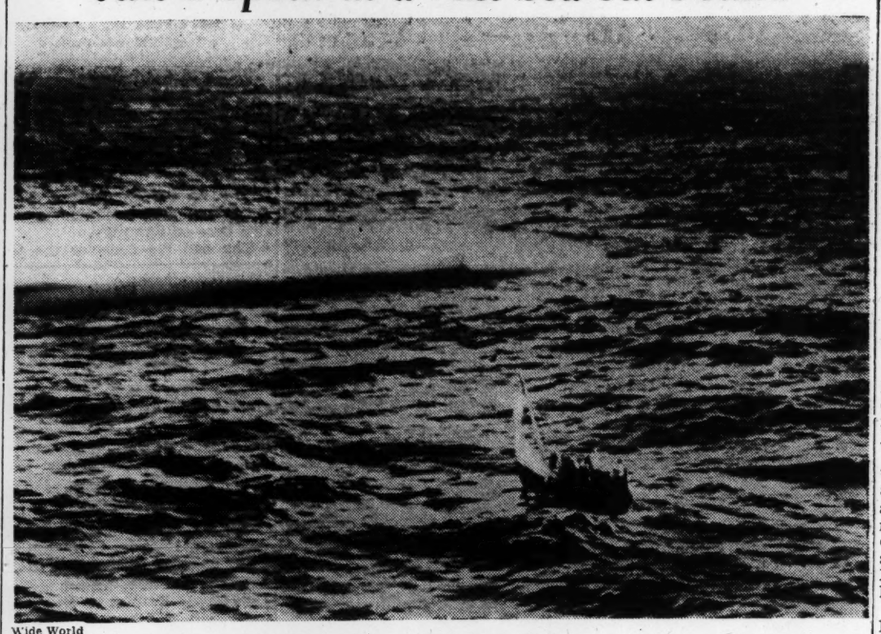
Turkey for its part will now remain neutral and according to today's reports from Ankara it is planning a new trade pact with the Nazis. Germany through Ambassador Fritz von Papen is understood to have assured that country it will not be involved in the war.

Reports that Germany has not demanded passage for warships through the Dardanelles is not significant at the present moment, since German preparations will undoubtedly have included arrangements for the necessary shipping for attacks upon Russian Black Sea coasts from Bulgarian ports and the Danube Delta. And in any case transports from Greece would run a serious risk of attack from the British Navy.

Since Germany controls the Balkans it is impossible to obtain reactions from these people to Herr Hitler's new aggression. In Rumania the hope of recovering Bessarabia naturally stimulates a certain artificial enthusiasm for the war. To Yugoslavia this attack upon the greatest Slav Nation will not increase German popularity while the Communist elements in Bulgaria will probably show greater anti-German activity in the near future.

Hungary, unless forced by Germany to act otherwise, will probably remain neutral. But one of Herr Hitler's problems in this part of the world is that his vassal States can be held down only by force, since he has offered them all he can without alienating some other State with which he must work to maintain even a superficial unity of his new Europe.

# Just a Speck in a Vast Sea but Found



Wide World

**Seen From a Winged Height**

The eight members of a torpedoed Swedish vessel at sea, as they appeared to the crew of the flying boat which first located them. Unable to come down upon the water, the fliers dropped supplies in a water-tight bag, attached to a life jacket. At the same time, the Captain of the flying boat wirelessed the position of the life boat to assure its rescue by British shipping in the vicinity. Soon afterwards, the life boat was picked up and the men rescued by one of the destroyers recently transferred to the British Navy from that of the United States. Passed by the British Censor.

# Definite Limits Seen On U. S. Aid to Russia

*Continued from Page 1*

they could quite conceivably quickly fall into German hands.

It is the Government's military judgment that America can strike its most effective blow against the Nazis by enabling Britain to direct an unrelenting and increasingly fierce air offensive on the Western Front while German air and man power is drawn off in the other direction.

**Little Political Appeal**

And finally—and quite frankly—aid to Russia hasn't much political appeal to most Americans. If not handled carefully, it could become a political liability for the Administration which must always make it clear that its purpose is not to aid the U. S. S. R. per se or is any way related to any sympathy for Communism—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, made these two points very evident in his statement yesterday—but that its purpose is to aid the resistance to Germany which Russia is now engaged in.

But as to the best means of promoting that resistance American strategists are convinced that this is the decisive moment at which to step up and keep up the offensive in the West and that every thrust will carry its equivalent in aid to Russian resistance. The President is at the same time being urged by some to grasp this opportunity to bring American sea power to bear fully and openly in the Atlantic and clear Nazi craft from the shipping lanes through which the vital and urgent lend-lease goods must now be sent.

Russia is not at present eligible to receive advances from the Export-Import Bank to finance purchases in the United States similar to those made to China and Finland.

The act of last March to increase the capital of the Bank to make loans to foreign Governments specified explicitly that no loans should be extended to Nations in default in their war debts to the United States and at present Russia is still owing America $405,000,000 on advances made during the World War.

# British See War Now World-Wide in Scope

*Continued from Page 1*

the continental conflict last year.

Just as he prepared the way for that attack in the West by getting control of Denmark and Norway first and then moving into the Netherlands, so Herr Hitler has launched his drive against Mr. Stalin only after getting a grip not only on Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece but also on Finland.

**The Collapse of France**

Once these strategic preparations were complete the blitzkrieg on France itself was carried through successfully in a few weeks.

Almost exactly a year ago France capitulated. The whole course of the war in the past 12 months has been dominated by France's fall.

It is the use of airfields in France which has given the Nazis such a great advantage in air warfare against Britain, and it is the German use of submarine naval bases on the French coast which has constituted such a serious threat to Britain in the battle of the Atlantic.

Likewise it is the loss of the French fleet and of French bases and assistance in the Mediterranean which have made Britain's situation out there so extremely hard to maintain.

**Want Quick Victory**

In the same way, the Germans are trying to conquer Russia quickly, in a few weeks, or a couple of months at the most, by use of their air force and motorized columns.

If the Führer succeeds in achieving a quick conquest, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that just as the last 12 months have been marked by heroic uphill struggle of Britain to overcome the handicap of France's collapse, so the next year would have to be characterized by similar effort on the part of the British Empire and Dominions to overcome the tremendous advantage that would accrue to Herr Hitler from an easy conquest of the vast Soviet territories, bases, and resources.

**Strategy of Delay**

3. The strategic question therefore comes down to this: Can the Soviet masses withstand the weight and thrust of Nazi motorized columns and terrorization of the Luftwaffe's dive bombing? Can they at least carry out an orderly withdrawal which might enable them to utilize great distances as natural barriers and thus hold out for a matter of months and inflict heavy losses and serious delays on the Germans?

It must be said at once that there is no great optimism here as to the ability of the Soviets to hold up the German unrush very long. On the other hand nothing is a greater unknown quantity than the actual military and air strength of the Soviets, and an agreeable surprise is considered by no means impossible.

Every effort is to be made to carry out Mr. Churchill's promise of all possible assistance to Russia, and the Soviet Government has now accepted this offer.

**Exchange of Missions**

The sending of a British military mission to Moscow is under consideration, and there is the possibility that a similar Soviet mission might be sent here in return so as to facilitate the closest consultations.

The British air force is carrying out intensive and sustained bombing of Germany in the West. Even so, on balance, the best that can be said is that the Soviets so far are showing every sign of determination to resist to the bitter end.

**Mixed Effect on Britain**

4. The full political repercussions of the conflict between Naziism and Bolshevism are not yet entirely clear.

It is already apparent, however, that these reactions will have a mixed effect on Britain's war prospects. It is now plain that Turkey's persistent neutrality during the recent Mideastern campaigns was due at least in part to German success in playing on anti-Russian fears of the Turks.

All indications today are that the Turks are turning more and more toward Germany as a possible protector against the Soviet.

In Sweden a similar process appears to be under way. Sweden's fear of Communist Russia made it tend to welcome a German campaign against the Soviets. This is also the case in Finland.

In short, it is impossible to deny that wherever the dread of Communism or Communist Russia's imperialistic policy hitherto has been a dominant political factor, Herr Hitler has by attacking the U. S. S. R. scored certain propaganda successes.

5. Against this, however, must be set the fact that on the production front—which in the end may well prove to be the decisive front of the war—Herr Hitler's attack on Russia is likely to be a boomerang to him and a boon to the British.

There is already evidence that labor difficulties in Britain, which were clearly Communist-inspired, will decrease if not actually disappear now that Britain and Russia are fighting the same enemy.

In the United States, too, it is believed here that strikes promoted by Communist agitators are likely to be much less numerous.

**Moral Issue at Stake**

6. What may be called the moral aspect of this sudden injection of the Communist issue into the war in a more direct form than hitherto is one that cannot be minimized.

On the whole the British public has hitherto felt and still remains convinced that Communism is no better than Hitlerism, in fact, it is probably worse.

But at the same time the man in the street today is frankly pleased at the Soviets' fighting the Nazis—rather than at the Nazis' fighting the Communists.

There is no doubt that the British public as a whole, despite national anti-Communist leanings, would certainly welcome any Soviet successes against the Germans.

What political and moral complexities might develop later can only be surmised, but for the present it is clear that Mr. Churchill struck just the right note when he pledged all possible aid to Russia, rejected any idea of a parley with the Nazis, but stopped short of offering an alliance to the Soviets.

**United States the Crux**

7. Facing the probability of German success in the blitzkrieg against Russia, opinion here—on the part of the general public as well as in official and diplomatic circles—feels that the decisive factor in this new world-wide phase of the war is now more than ever the United States.

The British not unnaturally reason that whatever the outcome of the German attack on Russia, America ought to act soon in its own interests as well as the interests of the cause of democracy.

If Russia is able to resist and inflict even a relative defeat on the Germans, then this is the time for the democracies to shorten the war by striking hard together.

If on the other hand the Nazis achieve a speedy conquest of the U. S. S. R., a common prudence would advise America to take all possible action before it is too late.

**Japan in Tight Place**

In some quarters here it is being said that if America should decide to act now, it could do so without apprehension regarding Japan, because Japan, already bogged down in China, would not risk war simultaneously against the United States and Soviet Russia.

## Red Speaker Gets BBC Radio Time

*By the Associated Press*

London, June 24

Signs of the times: Andrew Rothstein of Tass, the Soviet news agency, will speak over the BBC network tomorrow morning at the time usually reserved for Empire Tub-Thumpers making patriotic exhortations to children.

# Russian War Aids Allies

*Continued from Page 1*

might have been used on other fronts.

The German High Command obviously has been planning to rely even more heavily on a combination of tanks and airplanes in the Russian campaign than they have in any previous offensive. They have been multiplying their Panzer divisions as rapidly as possible since the conclusion of the Battle of France. At that time they had a total of 12 Panzer divisions. Today they have at least 20 and probably more.

The chances are that most of these will be employed in Russia, supported by a very high proportion of the German air forces. If the Russians can take a heavy toll of these implements of Nazi warfare, they can seriously reduce the German striking force available later for the invasion attempt or the Mediterranean front.

**Another "Front"**

But even if Germany conquers what it wants of Russia quickly and cheaply, the fact remains that Russia is in the war. There must be a temporary relaxation of German effort on other fronts. There must be a Russian "front" consuming German war materials for an indefinite period, even though it should become a front of only police occupation.

To military strategists it means that even with all these qualifications and all these allowances the military situation comes much nearer to being in balance than it has been at any time since Sept. 1, 1939.

They are feeling more cheerful at the War Department here in Washington. They know they have gained time for the production of American tanks and airplanes. The crucial Battle of Britain must come later than might otherwise have been the case. A high percentage of American military strategists believe in the ultimate overthrow of Herr Hitler. They are confident that Herr Hitler has provided the Allies with one prerequisite for his own overthrow.

## Wants U. S. to Know Where Its Aid Goes

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Brig.-Gen. Robert E. Wood, Chairman of the America First Committee, questioned here whether America should continue aiding Britain "without some assurance that everything we send will not be relayed to Mr. Stalin in accordance with Mr. Churchill's pledge of aid."

"With Stalin—the mortal enemy of small democracies—now in the picture, and with Finland fighting on Hitler's side, new questions of national policy are presented which our government must decide at once," he said in a statement.

"In the name of the four freedoms are we now to undertake a program of all-out aid to Russia?"

## Nazi Objectives Wealth and Food

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 24—Russia was attacked by Germany to provide access to new sources of mineral wealth and food, without which Germany cannot survive a war which promises to be long, Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of The Times of London, declared yesterday at a luncheon by the Fashion Group at the Astor Hotel.

"Behind that unquestionably lie the reason for grand strategy into which it will be possible to go more fully when events have shown the way," Sir Willmott said. "And behind that again must exist the feeling that his (Hitler's) earlier association with Communism, which he once described as the world enemy, did him harm even with his own people.

"What resistance Russia can offer only the events can show, but I for one—who have no faith in or love for Communism—wish the unhappy Russian people heartily well."

Sir Willmott lent support to Winston Churchill's pledge of aid to Russia, declaring that "these were times when the fact that you don't like certain people seems to be entirely irrelevant to an incredibly larger issue." Stalin should have known that Hitler would have turned on the Russian Nation had he understood the temper and doctrine of the masses of Germany, Sir Willmott held.

Preceding the luncheon a "grab bag" sale of 1,249 donated packages netted $2,099.75, all of which was donated to British War Relief.

## Padilla Deprecates Invading of Soviet

MEXICO, D. F., June 24 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla calls the German invasion of Russia "one of the most tragic violations of international ethics in history."

Señor Padilla, who has often assailed Nazi and Fascist doctrines, said in an interview that the invasion should be a lesson to those who think that abstention, including aid to the Nazi-Fascist powers, will be appreciated by the totalitarians who recognize no curb except force.

"The invasion of the Soviet Union by the German armies should not lead us to fall into confusions of an ideological nature. Our country has reiterated on numerous occasions its loyalty to the democratic principles which constitute the cause of America."

# Ancient London Pageant Held at Guildhall

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Amid charred walls and twisted steel girders London today—as in centuries past—held one of its greatest pieces of pageantry: the "election of sheriffs."

It was the first time a ceremony of the City was held in the historic Guildhall since Nazi fire bombs destroyed its roof last December.

"The Lord Mayor," said an announcement, "will go upon the hustings in the Guildhall."

He did, under conditions and surroundings probably as strange as any in the City's history.

Stenographers and girl clerks from nearby buildings which still are standing watched bare-legged—because of stocking rationing—processions of beadles and sheriffs wearing century-old robes and three-cornered hats.

Policemen in steel helmets directed traffic.

Soldiers looked on with gas-masks slung over shoulders.

The procession of beadles included one who wore a straw hat. He lost his ceremonial robes in the bombing.

The ceremonies began under the gray asbestos temporary roof.

"We are summoned here," said Recorder Sir Gerald Dodson, "in accordance with ancient custom, to choose sheriffs, chamberlains, and officers of the City.

"It is a matter of deepest satisfaction that you are summoned to the Guildhall, which once again is triumphant in adversity and welcomes you to shelter in its defiled but undefeated sanctuary."

There was not much spirited voting, however. The only contest was over a minor job. The important thing was that the ceremony was held, and everyone seemed satisfied.

# Beneš Sees 'Mistake' by Hitler

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Former President Beneš of Czechoslovakia said in a radiocast to his people tonight that Rudolf Hess's flight to Britain was the result of a six-month dispute among Nazi leaders over what they should do next since, he said, they knew they could not defeat Britain.

Dr. Beneš pictured the onetime No. 3 Nazi as believing that continuation of the war would lead to German defeat, and said that his trip to Scotland May 10 was made with the belief that he could persuade the British to stop hostilities.

Herr Hitler, Dr. Beneš added, intended to attack Soviet Russia after Britain was defeated. Now, he went on, Herr Hitler's "mistake" in invading Russia has "removed the specter of Nazi victory and decided the issue of war."

# British Vote Huge War Fund

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—The House of Commons today voted to place £1,000,000,000 at the disposal of the Government for war purposes.

In moving the credit vote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Kingsley Wood, told the House that this amount would last about three months at the present rate of expenditure, about £333,000,000 a month.

He said it would be necessary for him to come before Parliament in the autumn to ask for more war funds. The last such credit was voted by Parliament in February.

Supplies received from the United States were not included in the billion-pound estimate, the Chancellor said.

Sir Kingsley added that for the five weeks ending June 21 Britain's rate of war spending had been £72,000,000.

## Nebraskan Gets Journalism Prize

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The $1,000 Gilbert M. Hitchcock scholarship of the Graduate School of Journalism of Columbia University has been awarded for 1941-42 to Lee Grimes of Omaha, Neb., reporter on the Omaha World-Herald, it is announced by Dean Carl W. Ackerman.

The scholarship was established in 1934 by Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Washington, D. C., in memory of her late husband, who was United States Senator from Nebraska and publisher of the Omaha World-Herald. It is open to residents of Nebraska or graduates of Nebraska colleges.

Mr. Grimes, son of George Grimes, managing editor of the Omaha World-Herald, was born in Freemont, Neb., in 1920. He received the bachelor of arts degree this month from Yale University, where he held Omaha World-Herald, Regional, and Nebraska Alumni Association scholarships in Branford College. During summer vacations he worked as a copy boy, advertising salesman, and State reporter on the World-Herald.

## Russian War

*Continued from Page 1*

man prisoners and shooting down of 127 Nazi aircraft are further claimed.

On the diplomatic front the Russians appeared much encouraged by Prime Minister Churchill's speech and promises of help and by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's subsequent assurances and Soviet spokesmen in London are further said to have expressed "heartiest thanks for the heavy raids dealt on Germany's industrial sections and the supremacy of the air which now belongs to Britain."

Inside Russia measures were taken to frustrate "fifth columnists" and "panic-mongers." Pravda printed a severe warning serving notice that "each and every one attempting in these tense and hard times to violate discipline and spread panic will be regarded as an enemy of the Soviet State and treated mercilessly to the full extent of wartime law."

In Moscow a trial air-raid alarm—sirens, gunfire and all—was staged from 3 to 4:20 a. m. today as an official check on air-raid precautions.

Sirens and a radio alarm wakened sleeping Russians and sent them hurrying to shelters to an accompaniment of anti-aircraft fire and the roar of airplane motors overhead.

## Defense Chapter Changes Its Name

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 24—The local chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies has dropped the four last words of its title and hereafter will be called the New York Committee to Defend America, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman, announced today.

The change, he said, had been indorsed by 500 members and was occasioned by the "changed prospective" of the international situation resulting from Germany's declaration of war on Russia. A poll of 800 other chapters throughout the country on the advisability of a similar simplification in name was being made, he added.

Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director and Acting Chairman of the National Committee, doubted, however, that the National Committee would follow the action of the New York Chapter. If it did, he said, it probably would add a sub-title: "By aiding the Allies by insuring Axis defeat."

## N. J. Governor Bars Seaway Opposition

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Gov. Charles Edison has instructed Attorney General David T. Wilentz not to oppose construction of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway, despite passage of a legislative resolution.

The Republican-controlled Legislature on June 16 passed a resolution that Governor Edison "direct and instruct" Mr. Wilentz to attend current congressional hearings at Washington for the purpose of opposing Federal collaboration with Canada in the project.

The Legislature contended the seaway would divert sea traffic from New Jersey and New York—a view not shared by the Democratic Chief Executive.

## Ad Restraints On Tire Firms

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday that it had ordered three major tire producers and two large retail concerns to "cease and desist from price misrepresentations in connection with the sale of automobile tires and tubes."

Named in the order were the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and its sales subsidiary, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Inc., and the B. F. Goodrich Company, all of Akron, Ohio; Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chicago, and Western Auto Supply Company, Kansas City.

The Commission said that it had found that the respondents advertised certain savings and discounts over "list prices" when in fact the alleged savings were not computed on the regular current selling prices but upon higher prices.

The B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, issued a statement saying:

"The order of the Federal Trade Commission made public today relative to tire advertising which appeared in 1939 is welcomed by the B. F. Goodrich Company. It believes this order is in the best interests of the tire industry itself as well as of the tire buying public."


EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
GLASS
FOR BEAUTY AND UTILITY
Our craftsmen are expert designers of stained, leaded and Ornamental Glass of every description and have a wide experience in embossing, silvering and beveling. Decorative Mirrors, glass table tops, etc. Vitrolite Glass for lining kitchens, bathroom walls, etc.
CUNNINGHAM DICKSON & WALKER
Proprietor: D. Pinkerton
31 Sth. Frederick St. Phone 24388
28 Leith St. and 60 Home St.

SCOTLAND
BEDDING
We stock all the leading Makers' productions, including:—
Vi-spring; Staples; Somnus; Vono
*Renovation of Bedding a Speciality*
Let us have your hair mattresses and pillows to clean and re-make. We specialise in turning your old hair into INTERIOR SPRUNG mattresses, HYGIENIC and intensely comfortable.
JOHN TAYLOR & SON (EDINR) LTD.
*Complete House Furnishers*
110 Princes Street, Edinburgh
Phones 22206 and 22207

McDonalds Limited
FOUNDED 1838
*A Family Establishment of unique standing—famous for quality and distinctive choice.*
McDONALDS specialise in Piece Silks, Materials, Gowns, Hats, Coats and Suits, also Knitwear, Children's Outfitting, Shoes and all the accessories of Modern Attire for Ladies.
McDONALDS LTD.
10-14 James Street, Harrogate and 21-31 Buchanan Street Glasgow

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—
*please mention*
The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
For
A. 1.
GROCERIES
SHOP at
IRWINS
75 Years' Experience and 180 Branches in: Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, Lytham-St. Annes, etc.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
"Chef's Special Dishes"
*Order one of these delightful individual dishes next time you lunch in*
The Houghton Restaurant
Delicately cooked—beautifully served—and most deliciously appetizing—each one has the carefully-balanced food values of a perfect meal. Ready to your order in a few minutes.
There's always a choice of six dishes on the "Chef's Special" Menu at
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
George Henry Lee & Co. Ltd. Liverpool, England

*Near the British Museum*
Kingsley Hotel
Bloomsbury Way, London, W. C. 1
(formerly Hart Street)
Hot and cold water, telephones and free electric heating in all bedrooms. Numerous private bathrooms.
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6 per night
or with private bathrooms from 11/6
*Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet on Application*
Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

Siesta
Craftsmanship
well demonstrates the beauty and dignity of the finest English Furniture
N. H. CHAPMAN & CO., Ltd.
77 Northumberland Street
7-10 Prudhoe Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.
20 Lowther St., Carlisle
Since 1847 standard of furniture quality

# Neutral Problem: Hitler or Stalin?

By E. Berg Holt
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, June 24—Despite the fact that countless messages are reaching London supporting Prime Minister Winston Churchill's decision to give all possible aid to Soviet Russia in defending itself against an act of German aggression, it would be unwise to overlook the fact that there also is evidence of a considerable swing in the other direction of opinion among the neutral nations.

Sweden, for example, which hitherto has been solidly pro-Ally, now finds itself torn between two loyalties—one to Norway, the other to Finland which it helped, though unavailingly, in its struggle against Russia. At the same time, Sweden finds itself facing two threats of almost equal importance—Germany and Russia.

Turkey's position is similarly complex. While in treaty agreement with Britain and Germany, Russia always has been looked upon as a possible protector of Turkey's position, although there has been, at the same time, an innate suspicion of the Soviet.

In South America and naturally in Spain and Portugal—all of which are strongly anti-Communist—Reichsführer Hitler finds much support for his new policy. There is, moreover, a tendency there, and even in some parts of Occupied Europe, notably France, conveniently to forget the fact, which has been proved by his past behavior, that if it suited the German Führer he would be just as ready to shake hands with Joseph Stalin tomorrow as he has been in the past.

**Sweden's Entry Forecast**

Some stories current in Lisbon, Portugal, so completely ignore the fact that only a few months ago Herr Hitler spoke of war between Germany and Russia as having been ruled out "for all time," that they picture Sweden's entry into the war on Germany's side as "only a matter of hours."

Sweden, no doubt, is experiencing great uneasiness, but the cancellation of Army leaves and the recall of ships is considered here as being sufficiently explained by the spread of the war zone to the Baltic where the Russians are expected to launch a submarine attack against German ships carrying Swedish iron ore upon which German war industry still is almost entirely dependent.

Nevertheless, there is evidence that Swedes in London are perturbed about their country's attitude. Meanwhile, Germany clearly is bringing the utmost pressure to bear upon Sweden with a view to forcing it to join in the war against Russia. If the effort were successful, it undoubtedly would have an unpredictable effect on both Norwegian and Danish opinion.

It also has to be admitted that a section of Roman Catholic opinion, which considers Bolshevism its greatest enemy, is inclined to overlook the fact that Herr Hitler has persecuted their religion almost as ruthlessly as the Communists and has begun to plead for Deific aid in his speeches only since it became convenient and desirable to try to get the help of ecclesiastical opinion outside of his own country.

**Clear Thinking Needed**

In these circumstances the need for clear and unwishful thinking is stressed by observers here.

The basic fact of the situation is that, whether or not a majority of victims dislikes Bolshevism, the rulers of Russia have refrained from stirring up war and have left their neighbors at peace until Moscow had to choose whether Mr. Stalin or Herr Hitler should control them. Herr Hitler, on the other hand, has shown that he cannot leave anybody alone.

In these circumstances the Polish declaration—hinting that Poland might make peace with Russia over the signature of Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, is welcomed. It is hoped that his appeal to the Soviet for return to the 1921 boundary with Poland won't go unheeded. From a practical viewpoint alone, the Soviets would obtain the possibility of using the services of some 200,000 to 300,000 Polish prisoners of war if they came to terms with the Poles.

Insofar as the military situation goes, it is stressed here that if Herr Hitler were to realize his aim of smashing Russia in the course of the next two months, he then would have at his disposal for use in the West a large part of those vast forces, something like 60 to 100 divisions, which have been tied up in the East since war started. It would, therefore, be the height of folly for Britain to sit back in the hope of watching Germany and Russia wear each other out. If the first German onslaught were to succeed, Britain would be in greater danger than at any previous period of the war.

## Finland on Alert, But Still Neutral

*By the Associated Press*

Helsingfors, June 24

Its soldiers on the alert along the eastern frontier and coastal outposts, Finland passed the third day of the Russian-German war still neutral.

The Government and people, however, waited anxiously for Moscow's reply to Finland's protest of June 23 against the alleged bombing of Turku and other Finnish towns by Soviet planes.

A determination to cling to neutrality remained the keynote of official and press comment. Typical was this from Uusi Suomi:

"Unflinching Finnish men stand guard on our borders, knowing their duty if anybody tries to injure the inviolability of the fatherland. All such attempts will be answered in the only way the Finn knows."

## Spain: Parades

MADRID, June 24 (AP)—Uniformed Falangists paraded the streets of Madrid today and demonstrated in front of the German Embassy with cries of "on to Moscow" and "Gibraltar for Spain" as Government leaders prepared to decide Spain's course in the Axis struggle against the Soviet Union.

Heavy police guards were thrown around the United States and British Embassies to prevent any incidents.

American Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell awaited an interview with the Chief of Government to demand, it was presumed, clarification of Spain's position as a result of the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Russia.

Bearing large banners with inscriptions such as "down with Russia," "death to Bolshevism," and "we offer ourselves to fight against Russia," the Falangists paraded before the Embassy singing Party songs.

The police did not interfere.

The Spanish Cabinet held an urgent meeting yesterday without announcing a decision on whether a voluntary Spanish expeditionary force would aid Germany against the Russians.

A communiqué said merely that the session will be continued further, indicating the ministries have not reached a decision.

## Poland: Peace

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile, hinted before the Polish National Council that his Government might make its peace with Russia.

"The Polish-Russian question which might have shadowed the outlook of many a friend of ours in the West I believe may disappear from international politics."

Half of Poland was occupied by Soviet troops during the 1939 German campaign.

He urged restoration of the Treaty of Riga to full validity and the release of hundreds of thousands of Poles still in Russian prisons and war prisoner's camps.

[The Treaty of Riga, signed between Poland and Russia in 1921, after Marshal Pilsudski's army fought the Bolsheviks in Poland, established practically the boundaries of 1793 and 5,000,000 persons were transferred from Russian to Polish sovereignty.]

## Russia: Hopes

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Official Russian sources yesterday expressed their "heartiest thanks for the heavy Royal Air Force raids on Germany" and their hopes of seeing an eventual Anglo-Russian military alliance against the Reich.

While the Russians were pleased with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in which he "underlined the villainy of the Nazi regime," they were not jubilant.

## Bulgaria: Neutral?

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—Bulgaria, at Germany's request, has agreed to take over representation of German interests in Moscow.

In the opinion of authorized quarters, this presupposes that Bulgaria will stay out of the Russian-German conflict and presumably will declare its neutrality.

## Australia: Accepts

CANBERRA, Australia, June 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies told Parliament today that the Australian Government "completely accepted" British Prime Minister Churchill's outline on the attitude of the British Empire toward Soviet Russia.

## Hungary: War

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—A German Radio broadcast heard here today said that Hungary, junior partner to the Axis pact, had severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

## Slovakia: Fights

BERLIN, June 24 (AP)—A DNB, German official news agency, dispatch from Bratislava today said that Slovakia is at war with Russia.

DNB said President Tiso in an appeal to the Slovak people declared the Slovak Army crossed the country's borders to unite with German troops in the fight against the Russians.

## Moscow: Parleys

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP)—Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff received the Finnish, Slovak, and Hungarian Ministers at conferences that followed one another in quick succession.

# British Troops Near Beirut, Push Ahead From Damascus

**CANBERRA, Australia, June 24 (AP)—A squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force using American-made Tomahawk planes scored one of the most important gains of the Syrian campaign recently when they destroyed or damaged 100 French motor vehicles on the Damascus front, Air Minister J. McEwen said today. Only three Australian planes were damaged.**

*By the Associated Press*

Tuesday, June 24

The British today reported "an important advance" for their columns driving toward Beirut along the Mediterranean coast of Syria, and added that "our artillery already is in action against the Vichy position at Damour," south of Beirut.

The communiqué of the Middle East Command also announced that the British had captured Quatana, 15 miles southwest of Damascus, and were advancing toward the Damascus-Beirut road.

Beirut therefore was menaced by advances both from the south and southeast. Australian units were credited with the gains in the coastal sector. Dispatches from Beirut admitted the port has been seriously damaged by a series of violent raids by British planes and warships.

**Bombed by Sea and Air**

The port was bombed by squadrons of British raiders early this morning while at dawn the British fleet started bombarding the coast.

In one raid the RAF was said to have loosed tons of explosives on the Rayak station, northeast of Beirut, damaging installations there.

The French also asserted that French light naval units seriously damaged a British warship in an engagement off Beirut yesterday. They said the French had shot down five British Hurricanes and one Curtis P40 in large scale air battles over French-mandated Syria.

**Advance on Palmyra**

In the central part of Syria two Allied columns were reported to be converging on ancient Palmyra through the Syrian desert from the east and one has penetrated the outskirts of the old caravan stop.

Reports from Jerusalem said the column which reached the outskirts of the town, 150 miles northwest of Damascus, was reported subjected to considerable bombing from planes at a French air base there. The second column was said to be still approaching Palmyra across the sandy wastes and its location was not disclosed.

The spokesman said French forces which withdrew from Damascus, taken over by the Free French, had occupied positions from Berzch 10 miles north of the city, to the heights of the Jebel Charki range, 50 miles to the northeast.

Damascus was taken with only two civilian casualties, the spokesman said.

French forces were reported holding out near Mezze southeast of Damascus, and near Katana, 10 miles to the southwest, where the spokesman said there was "a deal of scrapping" and Allied troops were under artillery fire.

**Fighting Continues**

In Lebanon, French forces entrenched east of Merdjayoun were being attacked from the south, but results of the fighting remained inconclusive, the spokesman said.

Australian troops moving northward along the Lebanese coast were said to have captured three more fortified posts—Jiyeh, Baasir, and Beichiye—in their push toward Beirut.

# Kerensky Urges Russian Unity

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Pessimistic of Russia's chances with Germany, Alexander Kerensky, once head of the invaded Nation, urges Russians of all political creeds to unite to save the country.

Mr. Kerensky, who 24 years ago helped overthrow the Czarist regime and briefly headed the Provisional Government until the Bolshevik revolution forced him to flee, says his country is weak and Joseph Stalin bankrupt.

"Russia stands face to face with Hitler's panzer divisions," he said. "She cannot expect direct assistance from anyone. Nevertheless, we Russian patriots are grateful to Prime Minister Churchill for his promise of giving the Russian people whatever help may be within the power of England."

He said Russians were deprived of the fruits of victory in the World War by the "so-called revolutionary aims" of Lenin, but that the country's position today was "even more tragic."

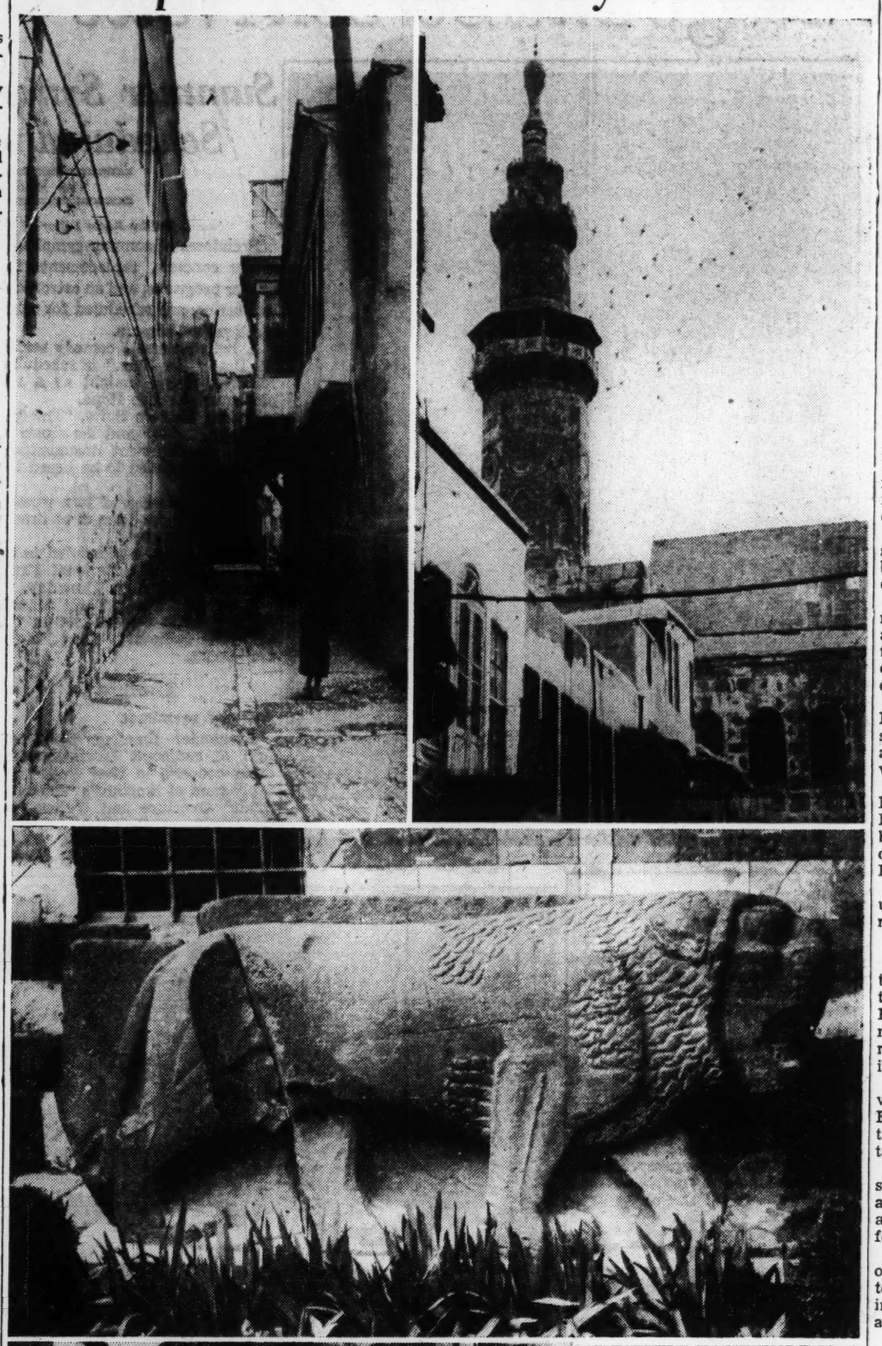
"Stalin," he declared, "is the victim of his own treacherous policy, both domestic and foreign. Now Stalin is bankrupt. Now he must look for help from the same democracies and 'plutocracies' against whom he had conspired with Hitler.

"However, this is not the time to be settling accounts with Stalin. The new peril that has now descended upon Russia requires the unification of all Russians who place the security and independence of their country above everything else."

Communist Party leaders in the United States declared the homeland was "waging a struggle for the cause of the freedom of all nations" and asked Americans to give full support to the Soviet Union.

A joint statement issued by William Z. Foster, Party Chairman, and Robert Minor, Acting Party Secretary, also called upon American workers to oppose all "those reactionaries of every stripe who seek in any manner to aid Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union."

# *A Glimpse of the Ancient Glory of Damascus*



Photographs by Edmund Stevens

**Now in Hands of British and Free French**

**Upper left: The "Street that is called Straight" as seen from the Eastern gates of Damascus. This street is said to be the oldest street in the world. Upper right: The minaret of the Mosque of the Omniads, the Great Mosque of Damascus. Center: A sculptured lion in the courtyard of the old house of the Turkish Governors. Lower: A corner of Imperial Rome above the market place of Damascus is seen in the ruins of the Temple of Jupiter.**

# Fall of Damascus Recalls Victory of Lawrence in 1918

By Harold G. Laycock
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command

WITH THE BRITISH AND FREE FRENCH ARMIES AT DAMASCUS, June 23. Delayed—As this ancient Syrian capital settles down to normal after capture by the British, there are striking similarities reminiscent of the occupation by Col. T. E. Lawrence and his Arab Army of this capital during the World War.

I entered the city June 21 behind the convoy of the Free French General Staff going in to receive the surrender of the National Syrian State President.

During the formalities in the presidential chamber of Khalid Bey el Azam, I had the opportunity to chat with the man who had raised the Arab flag over this building 22½ years ago.

Now Minister of Agriculture and National Economy in the National Syrian Government, which has been operating since June 19 when the Vichy forces withdrew to the City's outskirts, Nasid Bey el Bakri rode at the head of Col T. E. Lawrence's volunteers who triumphantly entered town on Oct. 1, 1918.

**Ideal of Freedom**

In each occupation, the ideal of freedom motivated the action. Both gestures spelt the end of a distasteful regime—the pulling down of the Star and Crescent of imperialistic Turkey and the dislodging of Vichy's flag.

Col. Philibert Collet, who led the French Circassians to Palestine to fight for the British three weeks ago, took Colonel Lawrence's role in the latest drama.

The Free French substituted for the Arabs and once again there were Australians, British, and Indians, in Gen. Sir Maitland Wilson's Army as there had been in Gen. Edmund Allenby's forces.

Gen. Paul Gentilhomme was the Feisal of the Free French forces and entered the capital soon after Colonel Collet.

Damascus seems adapted to the rapid reorganization of administration. The World War forces restored order most quickly and again on this occasion the town has resumed normality almost completely by today.

**All Is Quiet**

It was a much calmer investiture this time, says Nassid Bey. There has been no rioting and bloodshed among the elated Arabs, religious factions, and roving nationals. Every precaution has been taken to prevent incidents of any kind. The gendarmerie wear "police" arm bands in order to prevent enthusiastic Australian, British and Indian troops from mistaking them for soldiers. Postmen and other uniformed noncombatants are similarly identified.

The Damascene is as childishly delighted and good-humored as ever he is when new events come along to ornament the common daily round.

When Colonel Lawrence marched in women and children threw flowers from the casement windows. We received plums from storekeepers in the Street called Straight with much benevolent exuberance.

Variety is the keynote of the capital's atmosphere today as the new administration settles down.

The National Syrian Government is co-ordinating as closely as possible with the military regime just as Feisal's politicians supplied the cogs for General Allenby's administrative machinery.

**Amnesty Proclaimed**

Already Khalid Bey's Cabinet had proclaimed an amnesty for anti-French prisoners before the City's capitulation and most departments were in smooth working order for the Free French to supervise.

In contrast to 1918's bitter struggle an attempt was made this time to declare Damascus an open city and render its capitulation possible. The services of several neutral consulates had been requested to make a formal approach to Vichy's High Commissioner Gen. Henri Dentz with this proposition but to no avail. Only when the Vichy troops had withdrawn to the outskirts of the town was Mayor Tewfik el Hayani able to obviate further damage from the siege by surrender.

Prior to this I stood for a day and a half on the hilltop from which Colonel Lawrence had at last seen his goal.

He saw a city "beautiful as ever, shimmering like a pearl in the morning sun." This writer saw as entrancing a picture but it was blotched and clouded by bursting bombs and shells.

The attackers were sparing the actual town wherever possible, but strategic points in its perimeter were clumps of bursting explosives. Into them long lines of Free-French Colonial troops were deploying toward the Aussies and the British, already engaging the enemy within the defenses just as the Arab irregulars of the World War had been put in position to cut through to the vanguard of the occupying army, their actual fighting finished when the city was in sight.

The Vichy forces were the Turks and Germans of the last Battle of Damascus, and they were withdrawing in like manner to the north, firing rearguard guns as hardily and incessantly as General Allenby's cleaning up troops discovered their predecessors were doing.

As the Allies of the present war drove through the gates a half-hour after the Mayoral delegate had ushered Colonel Collet to the Town Hall to receive the surrender of the municipality and Government, French tanks were still burning in suburban avenues and rearguard troops were pouring from barracks and roadside buildings. Vichy's defenders of Damascus had fought as stubbornly and as violently as the armies of Enver Pasha, the Turkish commander, and Liman von Sanders, the German leader.

**1918 and 1941**

Yet with all the squalor and devastation of 1918, victory has not left any mark on the captured Damascus of 1941. In this respect Nasid Bey assures me there is no comparison. On the last occasion the wildly excited Arabs took over the Grand Guignol parts that the ill-fed and discontented Turks and Germans had been playing for years. Desolation was converted riotously into shambles before the Damascene restraint steadied and fell into line with the efforts of the new rulers.

This time the well disciplined legions retreated in perfect order from the town, and their departure automatically switched on the smooth dynamo of the independent Syrian Government.

Today all there is to be found in Damascus is its ancient charm, perhaps even enhanced by the animation which twitters through its dusty streets and colorfully gloomy bazaars, where handshakes and gifts for Allied troops is about all the business being done by the citizens, who see a big step toward the independence for which they themselves once captured this city.

# Eden Welcomes Russia As Ally Against Hitler

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden formally welcomed Soviet Russia as an ally "in our common task, the defeat of Germany," in a speech in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Eden urged the British Nation to forego political considerations in facing the situation raised by Germany's drive into Russia.

Communism is not the issue, he said, adding, "we have always hated the creed."

But, he went on, what counts is that the Russians "are fighting the man who seeks to dominate the world."

"That also is our sole task."

**Pledge to Poland**

In a review of British-Russian relations before Reichsführer Hitler's armies crossed the Russian frontier Sunday, the Foreign Secretary reiterated Britain's pledge of the redemption of Poland.

"That remains our pledge," he said of the Nation jointly occupied by Germany and Russia at the opening of the war in 1939.

The Foreign Secretary announced that Russia had formally accepted an offer of British military and economic missions "to coordinate the common task of the defeat of the enemy."

"The political system of Great Britain and Russia are diverse," said Mr. Eden, "but this cannot and must not obscure the reality which confronts us today."

Mr. Eden said the failure of the British to make headway with Moscow in trade and political talks before the war's start had been due to Russia's fear of offending Herr Hitler.

Moscow insisted, he asserted, upon strictest observance of its non-aggression pact with Berlin.

**U. S. and Russia**

If there were any who questioned the United States attitude towards the British alliance with Russia, Mr. Eden said they should read "the declaration by Mr. Sumner Welles in the press this morning."

Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky, who conferred yesterday with Mr. Eden, sat in the diplomatic gallery throughout the Foreign Secretary's talk.

In order to hear the 20-minute speech, the House had to postpone a secret debate on shipping losses and a discussion on military information and propaganda.

Mr. Eden gave this description of Herr Hitler: "A cynical traitor to his own pledged word—soothing words in the winter, bombs and tanks in the spring."

**Turkey's Status**

When debate followed his address there was some question as to his assurances about Turkey, "our friend and ally."

Although Mr. Eden said Ankara had given assurances "in the last 24 hours that our treaty stands intact" despite the new Turkish-German agreement, some members sought "clarification."

Former War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha argued that "by vigorous action we can sustain" Turkey and added "it is urgent to take military measures to reassure her."

Mr. Hore-Belisha suggested that the Nazi invasion of Russia would win the sympathy of France, Spain and Rumania and "perhaps" Finland by "its specious appeal."

"If we do not assist Turkey, that country will be used as an avenue for achievement of Germany's ambitions," he added.

Mr. Churchill was obliged to squash all such remarks when Conservative Earl Winterton finally remarked, "Sooner or later" Turkey "will have to declare which side she is on."

"It would not be in the public interest for the discussion to continue along these lines," said Mr. Churchill. "This really is a case of the least said the soonest mended."

It was announced at the same time that Sir Stafford Cripps, who has been in London since June 11 conferring with Government leaders, would return to his post as British Ambassador to Moscow.

Mr. Eden denied there ever had been any "deal" between Russia and Britain on the Balkans and Germany as claimed by Herr Hitler when he sent his legions across the frontier against Soviet Russia.

In denying that Britain and Russia ever came to a secret understanding on action against Germany, he said the facts showed "that at every stage in the recent history of Anglo-Soviet relations we were always retarded by the attention paid by the Soviet Union to observance of its pact with Germany."

**Assurances from Turkey**

He also said that "the Turkish Government made it plain in the last 24 hours that the Anglo-Turkish treaty stands intact—that it stands first and foremost in her engagements."

[Turkey, a nonbelligerent ally of Britain, on June 18 signed a nonaggression accord with Germany.]

It was reported, too, that the Finnish Government, which Herr Hitler listed as his ally in the war on Russia, has assured the British Government Finland's attitude is and will be "purely defensive."

Britain's economic and military assistance to Russia is expected to be on a mutual and reciprocal basis.

## New Army Bomber Cracks Up in Test

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24 (AP)—A new Martin B-26 bomber crashed and burned near the Glenn L. Martin airplane plant June 21 only a few minutes after it was accepted by the U. S. Army, causing two fatalities.

The men were identified by Martin officials as Lieut. Col. Elmer B. Perrin and A. J. Bowman, a civilian Army inspector.

Cause of the crash was undetermined.

The plane had been flown before by company pilots on test flights.

J. T. Hartson, Martin Executive Vice-President, said the two-motored bomber fell after a "take-off and climb that was normal in every respect." Watchers said it had climbed to about 500 feet.

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd. of London and Harrogate for FINE JEWELS and ANTIQUE SILVER 38-40 James St., Harrogate 41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

Schofields LEEDS Department Store HAIRDRESSING RESTAURANT LADIES & CHILDREN'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Schofields (Leeds) Ltd., The Headrow, Leeds 1.

For more than a century HAMMOND'S have been Noted for Wool and in spite of the present difficult days every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality Wools for which they are famous.
HAMMOND'S Ltd. Paragon Sq., Hull

When Rain 'Pours Down' 'Kendall's' are 'Up in Arms'
Protecting fortunate owners from wind and wet, and should your present Umbrella begin to fail, Kendall's can make it as good as new. Revarnished, Renovated and Rewired.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
77 Branches in England and Wales

Bradleys
Court Dressmakers and Furriers
EXCLUSIVE MODELS IN FURS, GOWNS, SUITS, COATS, SPORTSWEAR & HATS
Chepstow Place London, W.2 Bayswater 1200

# Art Exhibitions—Stage and Screen News—Midweek Radio Prospects

## Fifth Annual Display Offered Under Artists' Union Auspices

By Dorothy Adlow

The fifth annual exhibition of contemporary New England art held under the auspices of the Artists' Union of Massachusetts is currently on view at Horticultural Hall. It consists of oils, water colors, and drawings. Many of the members of the Artists' Union have worked on the Federal Art Project, and there are included in this exhibition several canvases on loan from the Works Progress Administration.

This group of artists is one that should be seen more frequently. It consists of some very gifted painters. They have done an appreciable share in enlarging the local art horizon. On the whole they favor those tendencies in style which we still designate as modern. The line of cleavage between liberal and conservative groups is a wavering and indecisive one. The ranks in the vanguard have thickened; the unusual has become customary.

* * *

Yet the Artists' Union cannot in any sense be considered a conventional organization. Its members are no pasive performers. Many of them have a literary turn which expresses itself in sardonic illustration, or satire. There is a "social" ingredient in the work of many contributors, and some of the pictures show traces of autobiographical reminiscence. On the whole, however, the material does not illustrate or record, but rather expresses the feeling and vision of artists as they are conditioned by the sequence of daily events.

The personal portraits in the Artists' Union are never carefree or frivolous. These painters are in search of salient qualities of character and many of them show remarkable insight into those personal traits which distinguish people. Some of the most striking characterizations in the exhibition are seemingly casual drawings by Jack Levine. This artist is the most fully equipped in draughtsmanship, color technique, and intellectual penetration. His contributions appear modest and casual, but they strengthen this exhibition greatly.

* * *

Among exhibitors at Horticultural Hall are Dorothy Loeb whose "Quartet" is ably composed in color transparencies; Erwin Smith whose portrait "Phyllis" is clearly and decoratively executed; Mr. Tashko, whose "March" is a gusty scene; Louise Clairmont, whose "Girl in White" is expressively depicted in the attenuate manner; Ethel Machanic, whose "Girl Reading" is solidly and thoughtfully organized; Winifred Milius, whose "Marathon Race" is an amusing bit of abstraction; A. Lesvios who is a primitive with some of the imposing traits which attract us to the work of untutored and provincial painters. Aimé Martinat dramatizes forcefully in expressionistic extremes but his expressionism is literary while that of Jack Levine in "King Solomon" is painterly.

Lawrence Kupferman's water color, "Newbury Street," shows his characteristic attachment to old architecture in the Back Bay. His attentiveness to decorative pattern sometimes obscures the purposeful lines of architectural structure. Adams Garrett is a painter with enterprise and ideas. His "Swimming Hole" is ably done. Yvonne Twining provides a respite amidst the surge of feeling engendered by her neighbors. Among other exhibitors to be seen in this exhibition, which continues through Saturday, are Sylvia Ober, Bruce McKain, Marjorie Very, Spencer Peel, Jessie Burns Parke, Burton Enzeley, Marie List, Frank Petronzi, Marvin Julian, and Lacedra.

**Gregor Piatigorsky**

**Cellist to be soloist of the Toronto Promenade Concert, Thursday, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.**

## Summer Symphony Concerts Scheduled to Go On the Air

**The Mid-Week Dialer**

*By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Premieres of summer symphonic music concerts, replacements for winter programs, and an astronomical series, are scheduled for midweek radio listeners.

A light romantic comedy serial, "A Date with Judy," is scheduled for first airing tonight as a replacement for Bob Hope.

Walter Piston's Suite, "The Incredible Flutist," and the music to a new Government documentary film are scheduled to be heard tonight.

The experiences of two women drivers in England are to be dramatized Wednesday.

Lady Halifax is scheduled to be a speaker on the National Farm and Home Hour, on Thursday.

Brazil is the next Latin American nation to be honored in the Thursday radiocast "Good Neighbor" series.

### *Tonight*

**Summer premieres**

Alexander Smallens to direct first of radiocast Lewisohn Stadium concerts in New York with a program of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture and Walter Piston's modern suite, "The Incredible Flutist"; CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

Light domestic comedy serial, "A Date with Judy," to replace Bob Hope program, with Ann Gillis as "Judy," Mercedes McCambridge as Judy's "Girl Friend," Paul McGrath and Margaret Brayton as Judy's father and mother; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Frank Black to preview Gail Kubik's music for the new Government documentary film, "Men and Ships," Maritime Commission picture, on his "New American Music" program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

**Talks**

William C. McDonald, administrator and supervisor for Polish relief, just returned from abroad, on "50,000 Children at Stake"; MBS-WAAB, 7:15.

Fiorello H. La Guardia, United States Civil Defense Chief, to launch an appeal for recovery of old aluminum, from Washington; MBS-WAAB, 10:45.

**Popular Music**

Morton Gould to direct orchestra, with Jimmie Shields, tenor, in program including songs of Ray Noble, George Gershwin, Herman Hupfeld, Cole Porter, and first movement from his own "American Symphonette, No. 2"; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

### *Wednesday*

**Talk Features**

Miss Maria Cimino, children's librarian at New York Public Library, to demonstrate her storytelling technique in CBS's "Children Also Are People"; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Seven outstanding juvenile members of the "Quiz Kids" panel to participate in first anniversary of program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Two English women, ambulance and field kitchen drivers in England, to re-tell, with dramatizations, some of their hazardous experiences during air raids; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

**Variety**

Eddie Cantor to have Victor Mature, Broadway star, as guest, with regular features including Dinah Shore, Olive Major, Harry Vonzell and "The Mad Russian"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

**Drama**

"Mr. District Attorney" brings to a conclusion a case of highway truck pilferage; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

### *Thursday*

**Speakers**

Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador to the United States, to speak on "The Rural Women of England in Defense of Their Country," in National Farm and Home Hour, from Washington; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Charles C. Williford, head of Springfield, Ohio, weather bureau, to discuss thunderstorms and weather phenomena, in CBS's "Adventures in Science"; WEEI, 3:45.

**Drama**

Brazil to be fifth of Latin American nations to be honored on NBC's "Good Neighbor" program, with historical dramatizations and appropriate music by Frank Black's Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

**Variety**

Don Ameche to take over Bing Crosby's chores in Music Hall, with Charles Boyer of the screen and Jerry Lester, comedian, as guests; Bob Burns to be heard in next to last air appearance before vacationing; NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

Mischa Auer, screen comedian, to join Rudy Vallee and John Barrymore in "Spinach and Sand," a re-arrangement of "Blood and Sand"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

**Music**

Hans Wilhelm Steinberg to direct Robin Hood Dell Concert from Philadelphia in program of Rimsky - Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite; MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Gregory Piatigorsky, cellist, to be soloist in Schumann's Concerto for Cello and Orchestra, in Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra concert; Reginald Stewart also to conduct Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

### *Friday*

**Premiere**

Astronomical series, "Exploring Space," under the direction of Dr. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard Observatory; "The Topography of the Universe," by Cecelia H. Payne-Gaposchkin, to be first talk in series; by transcription from earlier radiocast; WEEI, 4:15.

John B. Sanroma

**Alexander Smallens**

To inaugurate regular summer series of Lewisohn Stadium concerts, tonight, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

**Walter Piston**

His "Incredible Flutist" will be heard tonight from the Lewisohn Stadium Concert in New York, CBS-WEEI, 9:30.

## Plays and Players

Jo Mielziner will design the three stage settings for Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," the joint Theater Guild-Playwrights' Company production which is scheduled to open its career in Boston on Sept. 15. Mr. Mielziner expected to leave New York today for Genesee Depot, Wis., to confer with Alfred Lunt, who will direct the production.

* * *

Mildred Natwick and Romney Brent will appear with Beverly Roberts in "Paris" at the Newport Casino Theater the week of July 15.

* * *

The Keene, N. H., Summer Theater announces that it has taken over the Woodbound Theater in East Jaffrey, N. H., and will present plays there on Friday and Saturday nights for a six-week season, beginning July 18. The company at East Jaffrey, it seems, will be in addition to the one playing the nine-week season at Keene.

* * *

Alfred Drake will have the role of Mr. North previously announced for Eddie Nugent in "Mr. and Mrs. North," to be produced by the North Shore Players at Marblehead the week of July 7. Mr. Drake has been signed as resident juvenile with the company. He had a featured role during the recent Broadway run of "Out of the Frying Pan."

* * *

"East Lynne" will open the summer season of the New England Repertory Company at the Artists Theater, Provincetown. It will be presented June 30 through July 2, and will be followed on July 3, 4 and 5 by "The Emperor Jones." Both of these plays have been presented during the company's winter season on Beacon Hill. "Museum Piece," by Peggy Lamson, a play new to the company, is in rehearsal for presentation on July 7. Nine plays will be given in repertory during the nine weeks of the season.

* * *

Katharine Bard, who has been in the New York company of "Life with Father" for two years, has joined the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, to play ingenue leads.

* * *

George Abbott is at present in Baltimore in his search for young singers and dancers for next season's musical comedy, "Young Man's Fancy." He has already held auditions in New York, Norfolk, and Chicago.

* * *

William Saroyan has signed an agreement with Samuel French & Company for the latter to handle amateur rights of "The Beautiful People." Under the contract the play may not be released until two years after the termination of the Broadway engagement.

* * *

This week finds 13 shows on the stage in New York, a number which the satisticians of the New York Times report to be one more than at the same time last year. Ten of the current productions are plays and three are musicals.

## News of the Screen

Production started Friday at M-G-M on the new Greta Garbo film, in which the actress will play a double role. The film, which is described as a comedy, is still to be given a title. George Cukor is directing. Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Gordon, and Roland Young have the principal supporting roles. Mr. Douglas, it may be recalled, played opposite Miss Garbo in "Ninotchka."

* * *

Vera Zorina, the dancer, is going to Hollywood to play in Paramount's Technicolor film version of "Louisiana Purchase." Among the others in the cast will be Bob Hope, Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Miss Bordoni, it seems, will be returning to the screen after an absence of 10 years from Hollywood.

* * *

Joan Bennett, according to an announcement from Twentieth Century-Fox, will have a brief vacation before starting work on "Confirm or Deny," under the direction of Fritz Lang. Mr. Lang directed Miss Bennett's current film, "Man Hunt," which is now showing in New York.

* * *

At Warner's, Wally Ford has been signed for one of the leading roles in "New Orleans Blues," now in production with Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf leading the cast.

* * *

Victor Mature, who has been playing on the stage in "Lady in the Dark," has signed a long-term contract with Twentieth Century-Fox, under the terms of which he will make two pictures a year.

### *Tonight at the Pops*

Old Timers' Night

"La Sorella," March ..... Borel-Clere
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Guion
Songs of the Old Days:
"Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay," "The Bowery," "The Sidewalks of New York," "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," "Daisy Bell," ("A Bicycle Built for Two"), "The Band Played On," "After the Ball," "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Prayer of Thanksgiving, Old Dutch Hymn ..... Valerius
Song Fest, Medley:
"Pack Up Your Troubles," "Smiles," "Till We Meet Again," "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "My Wild Irish Rose," "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," "Sweet Adeline," "Put On Your Old Gray Bonnet," "There Is a Tavern in the Town," "Maine Stein Song," "Yet Me Call You Sweetheart."
"Jolly Fellows," Waltzes ..... Volstedt
Mosquito Parade ..... Whitney
America Sings:
"A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," "I've Been Working on the Railroad," "Down by the Old Mill Stream," "In the Good Old Summer Time," "Jingle Bells," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," "God Bless America."

**'Report to the Nation'**

**Girls drawn from the staffs of Government agencies make up the cast of CBS's Saturday feature, "Report to the Nation"; CBS-WEEI, by recordings, 7:30 p. m.**

### *Members of U. S. Forces Invited to Visit Museum*

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West Fifty-third Street, New York, announces that from now on it will admit to its galleries and Auditorium without charge all members of the United States armed forces. This is being done in response to the suggestion of the United Service Organization in its plans for the entertainment of service men on leave in New York City.

At present the Museum has on view the large exhibition of "Britain At War," composed of paintings, photographs, cartoons, posters, camouflage models, and motion pictures. It is also showing in its galleries on the third and first floors paintings and sculptures from its collection by noted American and European artists.

## China Turns to Philippines For Needed Salt Supplies

By Walter Robb

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANILA, June 24—China is turning to the Philippines for salt. Philippine salt makers say the Japanese blockade and Naval coastal maneuvers have destroyed many of China's saltbeds, but salt is taxed in China and this purchase of salt for China in the Philippines may be associated with some phase of the boycott—to evade the tax, perhaps by smuggling. However it may be, Mahomet goes to the mountain; the Philippines, having learned from the Chinese the recovery of salt from sea water, sell China some of her salt supply, after so many centuries.

Nearly every ship leaving Manila for Hong Kong carries a consignment of salt. (In The Philippines, of course, salt is not specially taxed: there is no debt based in "the salt revenue.")

The season for "making" salt has just closed. It begins about November, when the monsoon shifts to the northeast, and ends with May, toward the end of which month the southwest monsoon begins and brings on the season of heavy rains. When the rains come, the saltbeds are converted into fish ponds; in both industries the peasants who do the actual work are hired on the share basis, and the man who "makes" the salt is not the same man who looks after the fish. Landlords owning the saltbeds thus convertible into fishponds have year-round returns from their property, that, low and valueless as it looks to be, brings very high prices.

In the first four months of this year, the Philippines sent China five million kilograms of salt. This too was the season of lowest prices in Manila about $15 per metric ton. A price of $30 a ton will prevail, because of scarcity, before November dries away the fishponds and leaves them ready for the saltmakers. The ponds are shallow and have smooth bottoms, the beds. The sea water runs over them, is dried away by the sun and wind of the dry season, and when the water is heavy with salt, it is run off into other "beds," usually provided with bottoms of broken pottery, or even cement. Here, on very sunny long days, the salt is rapidly precipitated and the water finally evaporated. Now the salt is raked into piles, and bagged in two grades, the first grade being quite white and clean and the second grade, somewhat contaminated, intended chiefly for livestock and for salting fish.

Only one American is known of who "makes" salt in the Philippines. He acquired an estate in Mindoro without wishing to do so—it was a matter of a loan. Having got this white elephant, this American sent good money after bad in improving the land, some 3,000 acres, and putting it into cultivation. It is salt that has at last turned the figures in his favor. He has been recovering some four tons a day, and has the foreshore to multiply this many times—as time allows the preparation of more and more "beds" and "pans." The fields and pastures must account for themselves later, it is salt that has proved to be the redeeming "cash" crop that every farmer needs.

## World Educators to Meet In Ann Arbor Next Month

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—In spite of the pressure of world events there will be one important international gathering this year, the New Education Fellowship Conference, to be held here July 6 to 12. As a matter of fact sponsors of the meeting say they feel that circumstances make such an effort to strengthen world educational bonds all the more fitting.

The meeting is the first to be held in the United States, the second in the Western Hemisphere, since inception of the movement in 1915. Other world conferences were held in Calais, 1921; Montreux, Switzerland, 1923; Heidelberg, 1925; Locarno, 1927; Elsinore, Denmark, 1929; Nice, 1932; and Cheltenham, 1936. There also have been regional meetings in Norway, South Africa, Japan, Mexico, India, New Zealand, Australia, Holland, and Hawaii.

The sponsor, the New Education Fellowship, is an international organization of educators and laymen interested in progressive education, in improving the world society through education. It has 51 national sections, with 23 magazines in 15 languages. Since 1932 the Progressive Education Association has been the United States Section, and members of the Association are also members of this Fellowship.

**2,000 Delegates Expected**

Plans for the conference are being developed by educators from Canada, Mexico and the United States. Representatives or delegations are expected from these countries and from each of the South American republics. Students, scholars, and leaders from European countries, now in the United States, many as refugees, will also participate.

It will be a informal gathering, but the plan is to study educational problems common to all countries and to hear such speakers, tentatively scheduled, as Harold Rugg, John W. Studebaker, Carl Sandburg, Max Lerner, Robert E. Sherwood, Vice-President Wallace, and William Kilpatrick. Laurin Zilliacus, formerly Rektor of the Tolo Svenska Samskola in Helsingfors, Finland, International President of the Fellowship, has promised to be present. Senor Luis Sanchez Ponton, Minister of Education of Mexico, will take part officially.

Altogether it is expected that some 2,000 delegates will attend, many of them stopping off on their return from the earlier meeting of the National Education Association in Boston, according to Frederick Redefer, Chairman of the General Committee, at the Progressive Education Association headquarters in New York.

**Truth Only Weapon**

"The present state of the world," said John Dewey, Honorary President of the Association, commenting on the conference, "bears witness to the fact that any desirable new education must express and must create fellowship. Fellowship is more than the opposite of war, discord, hatred, and intolerance. It provides the only sure and enduring guarantee that these evils will not continue to plague mankind. Education in and for and by fellowship, through co-operation and with a co-operative society as its aim, is an imperatively required factor in an education that will arise in contrast to the world now engaged in destroying itself. . . . Social unity which is the product of force can be displaced by the social unity that expresses fellowship, and by it alone."

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, of the Council of National Defense, notes that the conference will offer "one means by which we can build democracy in our Western Hemisphere."

## Entertainment Timetable

### *Music*

**Symphony Hall—**
Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

### *Films in Boston*

**Exeter—**
"The Voice in the Night," Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

**Fenway—**
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 1:10, 4:05, 7:50, 10. "There's Magic in Music," Alan Jones. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 8:30.

**Fine Arts—**
"Streets of Sorrow," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Girl's Club." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.

**Keith Memorial—**
"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11.10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

**Kenmore—**
"Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3, 6:20, 9:35.

**Metropolitan—**
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. 10:30, a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25.

**Modern—**
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:30. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**Orpheum—**
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

**Paramount—**
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

**RKO-Boston—**
"Double Date," Edmund Lowe and Una Merkel. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 8:55. "Penthouse Mystery," Ralph Bellamy. 11.10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:20.

**Scollay—**
"Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:25.

**South Station Theater—**
Robert Benchley plays "The Father Who Pays," "Banff and Lake Louise," "Maxie Rosenbloom Musical Comedy," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

**Strand—**
"One Night in the Tropics," Allan Jones, Nancy Kelly and Abbott and Costello. "Hot Steel," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. Continuous from 1-11.

**Telepix—**
"The Dutch in Exile." "The Bill of Rights," "Slapsie Maxie," "Hawaii," and "News More Startling Than Fiction." 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Under Age," Nan Grey. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "U-Boat, 29," Conrad Veidt. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

**Uptown—**
"Model Wife," Joan Blondell, Dick Powell and Charles Ruggles. 12, 4:30, 8:25. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 2:05, 5:55, 9:45.

### *Films in Suburbs*

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?" 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "Penalty," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:45.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner:** "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 2, 5:05, 8:15. "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.
**Brookline Village:** "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris. 4:20, 7:48. "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2:09, 5:37, 9:05.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:45 and 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Garland. 2 and 8.
**Harvard:** "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Double Date." Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Codman Square:** "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen.
**Dorchester:** "Penny Serenade." Cary Grant and Irene Dunne. "Girl in the News." 2. Continuous 7-11.

**Franklin:** "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:05, 9:20. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 8:10.
**Strand:** "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott. 1:45. Evenings 6:30-11.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:12, 9:13. "Haunted Honeymoon." 1:40, 7:41.
**Park:** "Blondie Goes Latin," "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:45 and 7:45.

**HINGHAM — New Loring Hall:** "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:50 and 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica:** "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. "Reaching for the Sun." Joel McCrea. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 2:30, 8:15. "Flight From Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 4:05, 9:50.

**LYNN—Open Air Theater:** "My Son, My Son." Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. "Sans a Sea." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Washington' Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 1:33, 4:54, 8:15. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. 2:53, 6:14, 9:35.
**Mystic:** "In Old Colorado." William Boyd. 2:15, 7, 10. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:25, 8:35.
**Maplewood:** "So Ends Our Night." Frederic March. "Land of Liberty." 1:45 and 7:30.
**Orpheum:** "Northwest Mounted Police." Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. "Saint in Palm Springs," George Sanders. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
**Strand:** "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. 3:20, 8:15. "Man Who Lost Hismself," Brian Aherne. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental.** "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop," 1:45 and 8.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter. "Sky Murder." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Power Dive," 1:30 and 7:30.

**MELROSE: Melrose:** "The Penalty." Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. 3:30, 9:30. "Washington Melodrama." 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount:** "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "The Penalty." Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Devil and Miss Jones." Jean Arthur. "They Met in Argentina." 2 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Meet John Doe." Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy and Joan Perry.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. "Strange Alibi."
**Strand:** "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbe. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Penny Serenade." Irene Dunne. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbe. 2 and 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater:** "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell, Melvyn Douglas. "Great Train Robbery." Bob Steele. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square:** "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. "Knockout." 2 and 8.
**Central:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 2 and 8.
**Davis Square:** "Footsteps in the Dark," "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2 and 7:45.
**Strand:** "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway:** "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 7:30.
**Strand:** "The Great Lie." Bette Davis. "Flying Wild," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 7:30.

**South Weymouth—Cameo:** "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Blondie Plays Cupid," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris and Rochelle Hudson. 2:09, 8:09. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:23, 9:23.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Men of Boys Town." Spencer Tracy. "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "Dr. Kildare's Crisis." Lew Ayres. "Here Comes the Navy," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob." Lucille Ball and George Murphy. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse:** "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. "International Forum," with famous commentators.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 1:30 and 7:45.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater:** "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. "Pinocchio." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 3:43, 8:05. "Jennie," Virginia Gilmore and William Henry. 2, 5:10, 8:20.


AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL COOL
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO
DICK POWELL
IN THE NAVY
THE ANDREWS SISTERS
COFEATURE Jane Withers A VERY YOUNG LADY JOHN SUTTON
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Madeleine CARROLL • Fred MacMURRAY
"ONE NIGHT IN LISBON"
Plus "SINGAPORE WOMAN"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Wednesday thru Friday
COOL Plaza nr MADISON 58th ST.
ROLAND YOUNG • BILLIE BURKE
TOPPER RETURNS
At 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45 P.M.
And Sensational Puppet Novelty—WESTERN DAZE

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

'TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM, 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:50 P. M.

Air-Conditioned CRITICS PRIZE PLAY
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Air-Conditioned — CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON, PAUL LUKAS, MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
Joan Bennett • Franchot Tone
"SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS"
On Great Stage—"Merry-Go-Round"; Leonidoff's make-believe tour in five spectacular scenes with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet and Glee Club. Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

"As exciting a picture as you'll see all year!" —Boehnel, World-Tel.
'MAN HUNT'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

## Peering Through the Piers

© Longley

**A View of Cincinnati**

**As seen through the bridge piers and giving a glimpse of the 48-story Carew tower.**

# 'Enjoy Ohio Tour' Reveals Charms of the Buckeye State

**Tourabouts**

**By Leavitt F. Morris**

*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

*A group of Travel Editors and Automobile Club officials, including the writer, are touring Ohio this week as guests of the Ohio Development and Publicity Commission. The following records the impressions received during the first day of the tour.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 23—We first were introduced to the State of Ohio from the train window as it sped us toward Columbus where a group of Travel Editors and Automobile Association officials were gathering for a weeks' tour of the State.

That was early yesterday morning.

Tonight we feel we know Ohio as an old friend. We have met its people and liked them. We have ridden over highways that wind through gentle hills and fertile valleys. We have visited the cozy homes of the natives and been impressed with their comity. We have gazed out over broad, lush fields that dip to meet quietly flowing rivers and chattering brooks and streams. We have passed mellow, old farmhouses sheltered by friendly trees in whose leafy branches the colorful history of Ohio has been sealed.

**"Won Our Hearts"**

Yes, Ohio has won our hearts. And, we are told by those who know, we are going to like it better and better as this tour progresses.

Columbus, the capital city, was chosen as the meeting place of the group because of its strategic relation to the State's other points of interest. Last night a reception was given to us at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel by the Ohio State Automobile Association with J. Russell Lloyd, Secretary, doing the honors of introducing the tour members to the representatives of the various State Associations who made the "Enjoy Ohio Tour" possible. They are the Ohio Hotels Association, Ohio Restaurant Association, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Ohio State Automobile Association, and the Ohio Development and Publicity Commission.

Early this morning we left Columbus for Cincinnati, second largest city in the State, where we are to be guests for the night of the Gibson Hotel. The journey here has been enlightening for those of us who knew little, in fact, too little, about Ohio.

Our first stop was in Circleville, a quiet village now famed for its annual Pumpkin Show in October. This event had its inception, we were told, in 1903 when Mayor George Haswell decided to bring country and city folks together in a fall festival. So farmers were invited to bring in their pumpkins and best corn, and prizes would be awarded. The annual festival attracts thousands of visitors each year. These pumpkins, we were informed, grow as large as barrel tops.

**Logan Elm State Park**

A short distance from Circleville is Logan Elm State Park, a five-acre enclosure which harbors an immense elm tree under which the famous Indian Chief, Tahgahjute, or John Logan, as he was known to the whites, made his famous speech. The tree is nine feet in diameter and is 50 feet high. At one time its branches soared to 104 feet and had a spread of 154 feet.

From Circleville the route took us to Chillicothe, the first capital of Ohio. Despite its population of more than 20,000 Chillicothe has an air of tranquillity about it, especially in the vicinity of its rambling courthouse, with its fine portico and striking clock tower. Our next stop was Seven Caves where we were shown a series of chambers ranging in depth from 10 feet to 1,000 feet. Formed centuries ago by the constant action of underground streams and carbonic acid gas upon the Niagara limestone cliffs there are in the 100-acre area seven caves with 24 minor openings. There are 250 kinds of plants and 60 species of flowers found in the region.

En route to Cincinnati other stops were made at Serpent Mound, the largest and most remarkable effigy mound in America, Fort Ancient, Lebanon, and a pleasant stop at the home of Justin Rollman, Chairman of Ohio Development and publicity Commission, where an informal reception to the tour party was given.

With the "Enjoy Ohio Tour" scheduled to continue through Saturday a large part of the historical and scenic areas of the State will be covered, including picturesque Cleveland on Lake Erie, Sandusky, from where the boat will be taken for the trip to the popular resort of Cedar Point, and Toledo.

## 'Berlin Diary': How RAF Put Off Invasion

**News in Aviation**

*By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

William L. Shirer's book, "Berlin Diary," just issued by Alfred Knopf, contains, among much illuminating information about the current state of affairs in Nazi Germany, a well reasoned explanation why the planned Nazi invasion of Britain, scheduled for August, 1940, never occurred.

Although his book is essentially the experiences of a radio correspondent who covered the Berlin assignment for the Columbia Broadcasting System for three years, nevertheless Mr. Shirer's conclusions regarding British air strategy in the face of the seemingly overwhelming power of the Luftwaffe, mustered to begin the invasion, are noteworthy of reproduction.

Regarding the invasion plans, Mr. Shirer believes that they were hatched by Hitler and the Nazi military chieftains at a meeting in Berlin on Aug. 5, 1940. As to the plan itself, Mr. Shirer quite freely confesses that it will probably never be known. "But from what little has leaked out, I think we can deduce the grand lines of the strategy decided upon," he adds.

**But the RAF Lived!**

"A great air offensive against the British air force would be launched on or about Aug. 13. The RAF would be wiped out by Sept. 1. And then with complete mastery of the air over the Channel so as to prevent the British Navy from concentrating, and over England to smash the defending British artillery, the invasion would be launched. The main force would cross the Channel in barges, pontoons, and small boats. Other ships, protected by planes, would set out from Bremen, Hamburg, and the Norwegian ports to make landings in Scotland, but this would be only a secondary move and one that would depend upon the action of the British Navy in these waters. Another small expedition of ships from Brest would take Ireland. And of course there would be parachute action on a large scale to demoralize the English and Irish in the rear.

"The (German) Army would not move until the Royal Air Force had been annihilated," Mr. Shirer continues. "On this being accomplished depended the whole setting-in of the plans for actual invasion (Marshal Hermann Göring promised its speedy accomplishment.)

"But like many a German before him," Mr. Shirer says, "he (Göring) made a grave miscalculation about British character and therefore British strategy. Göring, I think it is now clear, based his confidence on a very simple calculation. He had four times as many planes as the British. No matter how good British planes and pilots were—and he had a healthy respect for both—he had only to attack in superior numbers and even if he lost as many planes as the enemy, in the end he would still have a substantial air fleet, and the British would have none.

**Chose to Sacrifice Cities**

"What Göring and all the other Germans were incapable of grasping was that the British were prepared to see their cities bombed and destroyed before they would risk *all* (italics Shirer's) of their planes in a few great air battles to defend them. To the British this was mere common sense and the only tactic that could save them. To the German military mind it was incomprehensible. It is primarily due to this error of judgment, so typically German, I'm convinced, that the plan to invade Britain this year had to be abandoned," Mr. Shirer writes.

"To destroy the British air force Göring had to get it off the ground," Mr. Shirer continues. "But try as they did—and when I was on the Channel in the middle of August he was sending as many as 1,000 planes a day across the Channel to lure the British into the air—he never succeeded. The British kept most of their planes in reserve. Their cities, for a while, suffered as a result. But the RAF remained intact. And as long as it did, the German Army massed on the coast and would not move."

Taking a lesson from the invasion of Poland, Holland, Belgium and France in which the German air force immediately immobilized the enemy air fleets, Britain scattered its air force on a thousand far-flung air fields. Mr. Shirer concludes. "No air force, with any opposition at all," he says, "could hunt them out in sufficient numbers to destroy any sizable portion of Britain's available planes."

"At first thought there seems to be some contradiction between our belief here that the British preferred to see their cities bombed rather than risk too many of their planes in the air at any one time to drive off the Germans—between that and the fact that in the short space of a month the RAF obviously took such a toll of German planes that Göring had to abandon his grandiose daylight attacks. And this contradiction has bothered most of the neutral air attachés here, who, like the rest of us, have access to only the German side of the picture.

**Not Cowards, but Smart**

"Probably it is no contradiction at all," Mr. Shirer says. "From what German airmen have told me, I think the truth is that while the British never risked more than a small portion of their available fighters on any one day, they did send up enough to destroy more German bombers per day than Göring could afford to lose.

"The Germans tell me," Mr. Shirer writes, "that the British fighter squadrons had strict orders to avoid combat with German fighters whenever possible. Instead they were instructed to dart in on the bombers, knock off as many of the cumbersome machines as they could, and then steal away before the German fighters could engage them. These tactics led many a German Messerschmitt pilot to complain that the British Spitfire and Hurricane pilots were cowards, that they fled whenever they saw a German fighter. I suspect now the German pilots understand that the British were not being cowardly but merely smart."

Again, the British ability to "take it" from the Luftwaffe—including the populace as well as the air force—is a factor that will contribute to their eventual victory, Mr. Shirer concludes. For it is matched by the complete inability of the German populace to withstand air raids. Repeatedly in his narrative Mr. Shirer emphasizes the necessity for the British to carry the air war not only to German industrial cities but to Germans in their own homes. One of his amusing recollections is a German hotel in Berlin filled with grumpy industrialists from western German cities—target of British raids—trying to catch up on their sleep.


# Hotels and Resorts

### Wisconsin

**DIXIE LODGE**
*Amid Century-Old Trees on Picturesque Balsam Lake*
50 miles of meandering wooded shores, modern lodge and cottages, golf course on estate, tennis, good beach, real fishing, saddle horses; a safe, refined home for you and your family; no liquors. Write for folder. Phone through Amery, Wis.
Home of Dixie Lodge Salad Dressing
John Andrew Steele, Prop.
Balsam Lake, Wis.

### Oklahoma

THE *Best* ADDRESS IN TULSA
Air Cooled Coffee Shop
Add to the desirability of a centrally located stopping place, a service that provides the utmost in *Comfort* and you have the answer—
**HOTEL TULSA**
IN THE HEART OF THE OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

### Colorado

**SHIRLEY-SAVOY DENVER**
Two persons for the Price of One
400 Rooms from $1.50
COFFEE SHOP AND CAFE
Broadway at 17th

### San Francisco

DOWN TOWN IN SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL CALIFORNIAN
*17 Stories of Hospitality*
All Rooms Outside
All with Tub & Shower
All with Radio
No Liquor Service
ONE RATE ONLY
$2.50 Single
$3.50 Double
$4.00 Twins
Low Family Rates
Excellent Food at Popular Prices
Garage 50c
P. TREMAIN LOUD, Mgr.
COR. TAYLOR & O'FARRELL

HOTEL SAN FRANCISCO
**Stewart**
Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50, one person; $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50, two persons; without bath $2.00 one person, $3.00 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors

HOTEL
**DRAKE-WILTSHIRE**
STOCKTON AT POST • SAN FRANCISCO
in the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. 250 rooms with bath.
SINGLE $2.00 Double $2.50

### California

**Hotel Benjamin Franklin**
Offering the facilities of a Metropolitan hotel plus the surroundings of a country estate.
Just thirty minutes from San Francisco. Excellent Dining Facilities.
SAN MATEO CALIFORNIA

### Washington

**In SEATTLE**
It's the New
BENJ. FRANKLIN
Center of retail, shopping, theatrical district.
Write for booklet C
Rates from 2.50

**In SEATTLE**
300 rooms all with bath. Close to theatres and stores. You'll like the comfort, convenience and service at the famous Hotel
RATES FROM $3.00
NEW WASHINGTON

### Canada

**Hotel Strathcona**
Victoria, British Columbia
FIREPROOF AND MODERN
REFINED AND HOME-LIKE
European Plan
$1.50 per day and up
*Garden for Use of Guests*

### Chicago

**Stop**
at
AMERICA'S TALLEST HOTEL
*The* MORRISON HOTEL CHICAGO
LEONARD NICKS
*Managing Director*

**SHERIDAN PLAZA HOTEL**
4607 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO
$1.50 to $3.00 daily
All outside rooms with bath
*Elevated 2 Blocks—Church Near*
Telephone—LONgbeach 1900

### Kansas City, Mo.

**20 STORIES OF COMFORT**
450 Outside Rooms with Tub, Shower and Radio. Rates from $3.50.
HOTEL **Phillips**
Baltimore Avenue at Twelfth
KANSAS CITY, MO. — C. E. PHILLIPS, Pres.

**Hotel Bellerive** AIR-CONDITIONED ROOMS
ARMOUR BLVD. AT WARWICK
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Quiet-Refined-MODERATE RATES-

### St. Louis, Mo.

**HOTEL DE SOTO**
IN ST. LOUIS
Entirely remodeled, redecorated and refurnished guest rooms from $2.00. Located in the heart of downtown St. Louis.
O. F. Gresthouse, Mgr.
Locust at Eleventh

### New Jersey

*Complimentary to Asbury Park, N. J.*
WE OFFER
*Genuine American Hospitality*
**LAKE PARK HOTEL**
Close to ocean and Deal Lake. A charming and gracious atmosphere. American Plan from $4 daily. Weekly and season rates to families. Capacity 250 guests. Elevator. Every recreational diversion. Write for rates and information.
William L. Jones, Host
N. Y. Office—Lexington 2-0414

**ELIZABETH CARTERET** Hotel
*Elizabeth's Largest and Finest Hotel*
200 Rooms—200 Baths
Single—$2.50 and $3.00
Double—$4.00 to $5.00
CARL SWORD, Manager
*EAST JERSEY ST. AT BROAD*
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY

### Atlantic City, N. J.

**The Traymore**
ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8.
*Kenneth W. Baker, General Manager*

**Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore**
Sea-water baths, excellent food, sun decks. (Slightly higher rates on major holidays). Write for information.
ROOM BATH MEALS Fri. to Sun. $10
$12, $14 Per Person
F. Ernest Todd, Manager
the SENATOR • Atlantic City

**VACATION HERE NOW!**
You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.
The SEASIDE
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
Harrison Cook, Res. Mgr.

### New York State

*At the HUB*
OF THE EMPIRE STATE
Convenient to everything
Upstate 600 Rooms
Rates Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**Blythewood Hotel**
Directly on Loon Lake CHESTERTOWN, N. Y.
*Endorsed by Duncan Hines*
● Thoroughly modern, offering every convenience and comfort. Rooms with private bath. All rooms with running hot and cold water. Convenient to 3 Golf Courses. Boating. Bathing. Tennis. Shuffleboard and numerous other amusements.
*We take pride in our cuisine*
Rates from $20 up
EARL MONROE, Prop.

### New York City

You will see New York at its best when you stay at the
**SAVOY-PLAZA**
Summer Rates from $5.00
Air-conditioned Rooms Available
Henry A. Rost, Managing Director
George Suter, Resident Manager
Overlooking Central Park
Fifth Ave. 58th to 59th Sts. New York

### Maine

**BAY OF NAPLES HOTEL**
A DELIGHTFUL vacation and relaxation land in the Maine woods. 200 glorious acres. Fishing, boating, water sports, private golf course, etc. Meals prepared by a Master Chef. European Plan. Cottages by week or month.
Write for Booklet and Rates
Brooks Bros., Mgrs.
ON GLORIOUS LONG LAKE
NAPLES, MAINE

### New York City

You regulate the temperature yourself in the
AIR-CONDITIONED ROOMS OF THE
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Single from $7 . . For two from $10.
Meeting-rooms and restaurants are also air-conditioned.
No extra charge for air-conditioning
Park Ave., 49th to 50th St., New York
Pacific Coast Representatives:
510 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Trinity 3671; 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Douglas 4020

WARM COOL

*New York's Newest* HOTEL
**EDISON**
46th to 47th on BROADWAY
*Ideal location, Perfect Service and Comfort.*
MARIA KRAMER, PRESIDENT
WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR, Manager
HOTEL LINCOLN
CLUB CONVENTION
IN THE HEART OF TIMES SQUARE

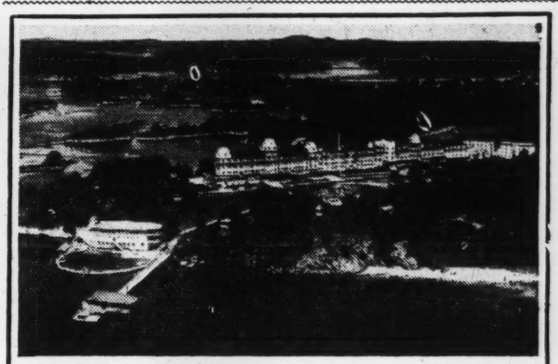
Your Hotel is WHERE You Live
The BARCLAY is HOW
A short walk from Grand Central
Single Rooms from $5; Double Rooms from $7
2 Room Suites from $12
THE **BARCLAY**
George W. Lindholm, Manager
111 East 48th Street, New York

In the city's social center, around the corner from Third Church.
SINGLE *with* BATH . . . *from* $3.00
DOUBLE *with* BATH . . *from* $4.00
GROUPS OF 4 OR MORE $1.50 PER PERSON
La Salle du Bois Restaurant, Air Cooled
*The* HOTEL LA SALLE
30 EAST 60TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

A good hotel makes frequent calls for service unnecessary by anticipating the traveler's requirements. Rooms, $4.50 up.
HOTEL **ROOSEVELT**
Bernam G. Hines, *Managing Director*
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., N. Y.

*COMING TO NEW YORK?*
Stop at the centrally located King Edward Hotel. 120 W. 44th St. 300 rooms, 300 baths. Write for free guide "SEE NEW YORK."
R. R. Cummings, Mgr.
King Edward Hotel

### New Hampshire



COME TO NEW ENGLAND'S FAMOUS SEASIDE HOTEL
A delightful summer home operated for the comfort and entertainment of every member of the family. Select clientele. American plan. Attractive rates. Celebrated cuisine.
GOLF • TENNIS • BOATING • FISHING • OCEAN SWIMMING POOL
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA • DANCING • RIDING
*Season June 23 until after Labor Day*
*Write for illustrated booklet and information*
THE **Wentworth by-the-Sea**
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

THE *Farragut*

NOTED for its congenial and refined atmosphere. Food and service of highest standard. *House completely modern in its appointments.* Equipped with Automatic Fire Sprinklers. Facilities for all sports, including 18-hole golf course, pool and ocean bathing. Farragut Playhouse.
*Write for Illustrated Booklet*
Season, June 18 to September 10
RYE BEACH, N. H.

### Massachusetts

**The Queen Anne Inn**
CHATHAM, MASS., CAPE COD
Delightful dining with excellent food well prepared and competently served. Exceptionally fine rooms. Two minutes' walk to good bathing beach. Own tennis and shuffleboard courts.
American Plan—Rates $5-$6 day, $30-$38.50 week
Special Season Rates
Booklet DEAN C. SWAN, Prop.

### North Carolina

Vacation UP In
*Cool Asheville*
AVERAGE SUMMER TEMPERATURE 72°

**Asheville**
*In "The Land of The Sky"*
Eastern America's great outdoors playground . . . with cool days and cooler nights—where you reach for a "blanket" instead of a "sheet"! Superb golf, fishing, sports. Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Lofty Mt. Mitchell, Mt. Pisgah, Chimney Rock, etc. Biltmore House and Gardens. Cherokee Indian Reservation. Scores of world famous scenic points quickly reached over modern highways. Everything for a happy, wholesome vacation! Request folder 9. Chamber of Commerce, Asheville, N. C.

### Texas

**DRISKILL HOTEL**
300 Rooms of Solid Comfort
Cafe
Coffee Shop
W. L. Stark, Mgr.
AUSTIN, TEXAS

### Louisiana

**NEW ORLEANS**
FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL
750 OUTSIDE ROOMS with BATH
$3.50 UP
*The* Roosevelt HOTEL
The Pride of the South
SAM H. THOMAS, Gen. Mgr.

### North Carolina

*TOPS in Vacations*

COME to North Carolina for the best vacation you ever enjoyed. Come to an historic Coastal country—birthplace of the Nation. Visit famous plantation houses steeped in the traditions of the Old South. Miles of white sand beaches . . . all seashore sports. Or if you prefer the mountains, here is scenery unequalled in Eastern America. A cool invigorating climate. Magnificent scenic highways. You will find good golf everywhere, fresh water and ocean fishing and all other outdoor activities. Excellent accommodations, moderate rates. North Carolina is close to you by train, plane or motor.
*Mail coupon for official vacation booklet illustrated with photographic scenes. Travelogue with sound, in color, 16 mm, available to responsible agencies.*

*NORTH CAROLINA*
*Variety Vacationland*
Governor's Hospitality Committee,
2724 Dept. of Conservation and Development,
Raleigh, North Carolina
Gentlemen: Please send illustrated booklet,
"NORTH CAROLINA, VARIETY VACATIONLAND"
Name _____
Address _____

*Blowing Rock*

**HOTEL MANAGERS**
welcome letters of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

# Travel

always carry
**BANK OF AMERICA**
*TRAVELERS CHEQUES*
Backed by the resources of a billion dollar bank
*Issued by* Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, CALIFORNIA
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
London, England, Branch: 12 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.4.

**TAUCK SCENIC TOURS**
through EASTERN AMERICA
Join a personally conducted vacation tour leaving New York weekly in private luxurious club motor coach through NEW ENGLAND, CAPE COD, NOVA SCOTIA, GASPE, ONTARIO, LAND O' SKY, DEEP SOUTH. 3 to 14 days, *all expense*, from $35.
*Write for free illustrated booklet No. 38*
TAUCK TOURS, 475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
— *or Consult Your Local Travel Agent* —

# Today's Woman



Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Fox

**These pictures tell an inspiring story of typical British pluck and courage. Bombed out of their home, where they ran a much-needed café for lorry drivers, the Simmons family salvaged what they could and cheerfully started right over again in a near-by house. (1) Mr. and Mrs. Simmons with Beauty and Nigger in their new home. (2) Mrs. Simmons and Nigger, from the balcony of their new flat, survey the damage. (3) Inside their new café. Molly serves bacon and eggs to a customer. Mrs. Simmons brings in a plate of rockcakes. Long-distance lorry drivers are their grateful customers. (4) Molly, who was formerly a seamstress, took over the serving when Mrs. Simmons' brother was called up to join the Royal Air Force.**

## Bombed Out of Home and Café The Simmons Family Starts Cheerfully Over Again

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Mr. and Mrs. George Simmons ran a little café in the East End of London, catering principally to long-distance lorry drivers. The area where they lived had begun to know, only too well, something of air raids, and Mrs. Simmons and her daughter Molly slept in a public shelter. Mr. Simmons, however, preferred to remain at home to look after the dog, Beauty, and Nigger, the great black cat. He also liked, as he put it, to be on hand in case any "incendiaries" fell.

One night there came a bomb that shattered the little café, hurling Mr. Simmons right through two doors into the yard. As he lay there on his back he saw the house fall and he heard the voices of people calling out. Then the sound of Beauty yelping brought him struggling to his feet and he went to try to get the dog out of the debris. By that time people had rushed up to give what assistance they could, and with their help Mr. Simmons and Beauty reached the shelter, where the dog was handed over to its mistress and Mr. Simmons was taken off to the hospital.

**Started Planning Right Away**

That night as Mrs. Simmons lay in the shelter she was not fretting over the disaster that had befallen them, or worrying about her husband, for she knew that he would be well looked after. Mrs. Simmons was already thinking of the future and making plans. Overnight both their home and their business had disappeared—a staggering blow for people in a small way of business. Nevertheless, Mrs. Simmons was already thinking of her customers and her obligation to them. When friends urged her to leave London and start again in the country, Mrs. Simmons replied that the lorry drivers looked to the café for their dinners, and if she left the district, there would be nowhere for them to go. So, she concluded, "We'd better start again somewhere near the old place."

The morning after the disaster Mrs. Simmons, her brother—who had tramped six miles through the blitz, all traffic having been temporarily suspended—and her daughter Molly were at the scene of destruction to see what could be salvaged, and in particular to rescue the money that had been in the shop. They recovered about £130—only £5 was missing.

**Retrieved Some Things**

There was little that could be done until the Pioneer Corps had cleared away some of the debris. The front of the house had been demolished, but the kitchen was standing, and the pots and pans were intact. The big steamer was cracked, but it was possible to solder it up so as to make it usable for the time being. Most of the knives and forks were retrieved and a good deal of the linen. Every bit of this had to be washed, and here a fresh difficulty arose, because many of the laundries in the neighborhood had also suffered and none could either fetch or deliver washing.

Mrs. Simmons and Molly, therefore, had to carry the linen to the laundry themselves. It was several weeks before it was all ready for use again. The kitchen things the Simmons washed themselves. Fortunately the copper was undamaged, and, although they dared not light any gas, they were able to make a fire of wood and boil up water.

The girl's personal clothing was rescued undamaged, but many of Mrs. Simmons' things were badly cut with glass. A big old cupboard which had been standing in the yard was unharmed, and Mrs. Simmons managed to save some groceries which were under the stairs. All the marble-topped tables in the café were smashed, but a bed, a big table, an armchair, and a sofa were safe. Molly's books and her music had gone. "I think," Mrs. Simmons remarked regretfully when she told me of it, "you hate losing things like that more than furniture."

**Pioneer Corps Helped**

It was three weeks before the Pioneer Corps had salvaged all that could be saved of the Simmons' household goods. Nine weeks after the bombing some photographs were returned to them which had been recovered from the ruins.

The very day after her café had been destroyed Mrs. Simmons was looking out for another shop. Her first difficulty was that many of the agents had also been bombed out. But presently she heard of a place just round the corner from where the old café had been. Within four days she had taken it. Although it was an ordinary shop and needed to be converted into a café, she planned to open in a fortnight. But she had forgotten to reckon with the wartime shortage of labor and material. Equipment was also hard to obtain, and her brother spent a whole day going from shop to shop before he could find suitable china cups. Then, when all was complete and they were ready to open, another raid disorganized the district. Notwithstanding, the new café was opened, and the old customers were soon finding their way to it.

**Molly to the Rescue**

They were just beginning to get really busy again when Mrs. Simmons' brother was called up to join the Royal Air Force. He had done the serving in the café and had looked after the accounts. Molly now came to the rescue and took over the serving. Formerly she had been a seamstress, doing fine hand-sewing in an outfitting shop in Bond Street. Her new work was hard, but she tackled it splendidly.

The new café had no home attached to it and it took the Simmons family a month to get into a flat nearby. During this time they slept in the shelter and had meals with friends and relations. A brother lent them a room to "sort" in, and from a greengrocer they obtained a shed in which to store their things.

They are at present the only tenants in the block of flats in which they are making their new home, the other families having moved out to safer districts. During the cold weather this led to difficulty from frozen pipes, owing to insufficient heating, and when the pipes burst, the Simmonses were temporarily flooded out. Through it all they carried on. Mrs. Simmons says that she is not bothering to make a home at present, but although the rooms are bare and some of the windows are casualties, the place already has a look of comfort.

Mr. Simmons is at home once more and still sleeps in his house. He says he never thinks of being bombed again, There are still difficulties to surmount in connection with catering, in particular the small meat ration. But you may be sure that Mrs. Simmons finds a way out. She gets eggs direct from a farm in the country, and to make up for lack of meat she serves larger portions of vegetables and makes her piecrust thicker. She also makes good, satisfying puddings, rockcakes, and things like that. She buys whatever the shops can supply and makes the best use of it she can.

That is the story of how the Simmonses carry on under conditions that would daunt people less stout-hearted. They are just an ordinary English family of sound stock. They go about the ruins unscared and undiscouraged. "I forget to worry," Mrs. Simmons will tell you, "I'm so busy thinking what to do next."

**G. Delap Stevenson**

## Joan Turns a Rainy-Day Pastime Into a Lucrative Hobby

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A shower of beads bounced on the floor, and Mrs. Ames clutched at the ends of her broken necklace. Her little daughter, Joan, aged 10, scrambled to the floor, exclaiming, "More business for me, Mummy." Then, gathering up the beads, she took them to her "workshop."

Joan is a little business woman. The Ames' house in Beach Bluff, Massachusetts, has a piece of paper tacked on one of its third-floor doors reading, "Bead Restringing Department—Keep Out," signed, "Joan." A rainy day, when she was nine, and her mother's chance remark, "Why don't you string beads, Joan?" started the fun which is now a big business for a little girl.

Upstairs, in a tiny room under the gable part of the roof, Joan restrings beads. In cans, bottles, and boxes she keeps beads, string, gut, wire needles, and clasps.

When Joan has a restringing job to do, she first lays the loose beads on a turkish towel on her little table. If the beads are all the same size, she selects the correct string and needle to be used, ties on a new clasp if necessary, and slides the beads on the string in a jiffy. If, however, the beads vary in size, she must count them, figure out the center, and lay them in a line on the towel before stringing them.

For fifteen cents plus cost of string, which is usually ten cents, Joan strings beads of one size. If the beads are of varied sizes, the charge is twenty-five cents, plus string cost. The beads are called for or delivered for a small fee if the customer lives within bicycling distance.

In just one year of business, Joan has handled many kinds of beads. Heavy beads need a thick, gut string. Lighter beads are put on twisted silk; amber beads on thin, waxed rope. Crystal beads look best when strung on tiny woven wire. Knots holding the clasps to the string must be strong but unnoticeable. After being restrung, the beads should be flexible. All this Joan will explain with professional enthusiasm.

At first Joan's relatives were her customers. When she surprised them by doing the jobs quickly and efficiently, they sent friends. Now many families in her town send beads to her to be restrung. The play of a rainy day has developed into a profitable hobby for Joan.

**C. E. B.**

## Japanese War Policy Forces Women Of Japan Back Into Slavery

*From behind the Japanese censorship, the story of Japanese women cannot be told. But from "somewhere in the Far East" the story can be discerned—and written. Miss Oakes writes from extensive knowledge of conditions in the Orient, where she is traveling at present.*

**By Vanya Oakes**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

To be fruitful and propagate has since time immemorial been the credo of Japanese womanhood. Now the creed has an additional clause—to overrun the earth, starting with East Asia.

At least so says a statement issued in Tokyo not long ago. "It is the mission of the Japanese Empire to establish the East Asia Sphere of Co-Prosperity and to promote its eternal and perfect development. . . . It is therefore of urgent necessity to establish a population policy which will ensure the rapid and lasting improvement in quality, and to promote the proper distribution of this population so that Japan may be able to maintain its position as the leader of East Asia."

Despite the fact that the avowed reason for Japan's appropriation of territory in East Asia has always been "over-population," the Government now declares that it is highly dissatisfied with the birth rate, almost the highest in the world. The plan is to increase the population from 73 million to 100 million. At the present rate that would not be accomplished until 1975. Therefore the following measures are to be adopted—measures which will completely annihilate what little has been done, and it is very little, to raise Japanese womanhood to a level above that of a mere procreative chattel.

**Regimentation Their Lot**

The average age of marriage is to be reduced by three years. Each couple is supposed to produce five children, and miserable will be the lot of the woman who fails to do so. Various associations under government supervision are to undertake matchmaking.

Regimentation is the order of the day. Especially in the schools which train girls to be brides for settlers in places like the Mandated Islands. They are trained to stand the rigors of pioneer life, and are given instruction in farming. Gymnastics with a very militaristic trend are emphasized.

These are to be the women, and mothers, of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Government statement also mentions their importance in South America!

The idea that women are individuals and as such have certain rights, was just acquiring momentum in Japan before the China war began. Always the woman had existed beneath the will of a male member of the clan: first her father, then her husband, finally her sons.

The Japanese woman had no legal rights whatsoever. Upon leaving her home she became the property of her husband. She could not get a divorce, but her husband could, by the simple process of writing a note of three lines.

It was not until the late '20's that there appeared any sort of movement to alleviate the drab and feudal lot of Japanese womanhood. Then there appeared a leader in the person of Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto. She was a remarkable woman of great courage, for she dared to brave the wealthy and influential Mitsui family, into which she had been married. While her husband was stationed in America, he permitted her to study, and she returned to Japan imbued with the idea of helping Japanese women to shake off the yoke of centuries of oppression.

What did she find upon her return? That she was expected to forget all she had learned, and return to being the family chattel. But Baroness Ishimoto possessed enough courage to leave her husband. An unheard-of proceeding!

**Organized Feminist Group**

She devoted her time to trying to organize a sort of feminist group. There began to grow up women's associations. Women began to have a broader outlook, to develop an interest in things outside of Japan. This slowly-growing movement was frowned upon by the Government, but permitted to exist—until the "China incident" began.

Then some thousand women, including Baroness Ishimoto, were rounded up and arrested. They were accused of anti-war activities, of harboring thoughts dangerous to the Empire. They were soon released, but advised to cease their activities.

Attempts to raise the standard of living for Japanese women halted, and they returned to home slavery. For some time women took no part in any war activity even.

Then there started the Woman's Patriotic Association, and the National Women's Association. Both were organized for the purpose of cheering up the returning soldiers, when it became apparent that the war was not going to be over in a month or two.

There was considerable rivalry between the two groups. The general purpose of both, of course, was to keep the home fires burning, etc. But they were serving another purpose. They were bringing women of all classes out of the home again.

This situation continued for some time, with the women doing what was expected of them and remaining inarticulate. Then came the winter of 1940, when, in spite of all the Government's efforts to suppress them, Japanese women once again regained a portion of their lost courage and became very articulate indeed over a thoroughly feminine matter—the textiles they were being forced to wear and use in their homes. As a war measure an inferior quality of fibre goods was being forced upon the public, while the better textiles were sent abroad to get the much-needed foreign exchange.

**Sponsored Protest Meetings**

The same women's groups which had once supported suffrage and birth control, organized exhibitions showing the worthlessness of these so-called patriotic fibres. They sponsored protest and indignation meetings throughout the country.

It was not long before the Government realized that this uproar hid something more than housewives' concern over kimonos, socks, and towels. They realized that it expressed political opinion, that it indicated a renewal of activity on the part of women's organizations.

The women were promptly and bluntly told that they must bear up under the hardships occasioned by the "incident." They were ordered to mind their own business. But not before the Government felt forced to agree to a full examination of the textile program.

Then there came another hiatus. A reshuffling of cabinets, the startling events in Europe, and the subsequent re-alignment of Japan's foreign policy, with her closer adherence to the Axis powers. The spirit of the Japanese women has been unable to survive these drastic world changes. There was too little organization to enable it to weather the storm of encroaching totalitarianism.

So, once again, the Japanese woman finds herself pushed back into virtual slavery. Once again she is told: it is your business to be fruitful and propagate. But this time she is also told that it is for the glory of the Japanese Empire, to help "establish the East Asia Sphere of Co-Prosperity."

And that may be the death blow to her initiative. For, while she might question the right of her mortal husband to dictate her life, she would not dare to question the right of the Divine Emperor to dictate what she shall do for the glory of the Empire.

## *On the Soapbox*

*Several months ago, Today's Woman began inviting some of its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on various topics—public, civic, domestic. There was a rush to the "platform." And we now have a number of "speakers" lined up whom you'll certainly want to hear. Each of our readers is invited to "step this way" and make a "speech" on her pet subject.*

### Ladies, Beware of Benzine!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

I note that you solicit contributions to a new and popular colmun, entitled "On the Soapbox." I hardly thought, however, that you would ever entertain a contribution by the male sex on your page for women, but I noted one recently signed "Henry," so I am taking a chance and sending you the following true story about a well-known national magazine illustrator and his devoted wife. I shall call them Mr. and Mrs. Earl Payntor because he paints in "erl." The story has a moral which all women should learn. And here it is.

It was July 4th, and it was hot. Not a breath of air stirred. Even the leaves on the trees, though they were glad it was the anniversary of Independence Day, didn't have the energy to raise their hands and wave.

The Payntors were going to the annual Fourth of July Dance at the Country Club that evening. White flannels and a blue coat would be all the men would wear. The ladies, as usual, would probably wear less.

About four that afternoon Earl poked his head out of his studio door (his studio joined the garage) and called to his wife, "Araminta, did my white flannels come back from the cleaners yet?"

Araminta, who was on the sun porch sipping a tall glass of iced water, gulped, almost swallowed three ice cubes, and slid half way out of her chair. On regaining her composure, and two of the three ice cubes, her weak voice replied, "I'll lay everything out on the bed for you, darling, so you can hop right into them when you're ready."

Satisfied, Earl went back to work.

Panicky, Araminta rushed up to the bedroom closet. There hung her husband's white flannels. She had FORGOTTEN to send them to the cleaners.

But a pair of soiled flannels and all the cleaning establishments closed couldn't faze Araminta. With the pants in one hand and a bottle of benzine in the other, she tore down the back stairs to the laundry. She still had two hours and she'd clean them herself.

Soon a spick and span pair of flannels hung on the line.

When Earl came in from the studio to dress, he found the same immaculate pair waiting for him on his bed, and at the proper hour Mr. and Mrs. Earl Payntor were swinging and dipping over the Country Club dance floor at a rapid rate.

Earl loved dancing almost as much as he loved painting, and in spite of the heat he whirled many a lovely lady around the floor while perspiration poured from his brow.

Soon, however, his knees began to sting. Then his legs began to burn. Finally, every open pore in them seemed to be actually on fire.

Then whiz-z—exit!

The Country Club doorman was the last to see Earl. He was sitting in his shorts on the back seat of a taxi. One hand held his nostrils, the other held a pair of clean white flannels dangling out through the open cab window. Earl was headin' home.

MORAL: Ladies, never try benzine on your husband's trousers—it'll burn him up.

**Otto**

**Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid for all material printed. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.**

## Homemade Bread—1941 Method

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Homemade bread! Is it among your culinary accomplishments? Because it can be, and without benefit of several experimental batches, too. With the necessary ingredients plus a maximum of two hours' time, you can achieve three double loaves of truly delectable homemade bread.

Remember how Mother always "set" her bread the night before, and then kneaded it in good shape next day, before she put it into the loaf pans to rise again? And by noontime, the kitchen would have that tantalizing odor of home-baked bread. Well, you can have home-baked bread by twelve o'clock, too, and you needn't start the bread-making procedure till ten o'clock in the morning, either! Here is the recipe.

3 cakes yeast
4 tablespoons sugar
6 tablespoons warm water
2 cups milk
4 tablespoons lard
5 teaspoons salt
2 cups cold water
12-14 cups all-purpose flour

Crumble yeast, add sugar and warm water, and stir until smooth. Scald milk, pour over lard and salt, stir until melted, then add cold water. When mixture is lukewarm, add yeast and 4 cups of flour and beat for 3 minutes. Add 3 cups flour and beat 3 minutes. Add 3 cups flour and beat 5 minutes. Stir in enough flour so that dough loses its shiny look. Turn out onto a floured board and knead until smooth and elastic (about 10 minutes), using just enough flour to keep from sticking. Divide dough into 6 pieces. Place 2 pieces of dough in each buttered bread pan. Brush tops with butter. Preheat oven 1 minute. Turn off oven and place loaves on the rack. Close oven door. Let rise 30-35 minutes. The bread should be double in bulk and up to top of pan. Set oven heat control at 425° F. and bake bread ten minutes. Then reduce temperature to 375° F. and bake 50 minutes. Turn out on rack, brush tops with butter and cool.

**D. C. D.**

Quality Goods
ESSENTIAL DAINTINESS
Is assured with the use of "Never-Tel". If this delightfully perfumed DEODORANT is new to you it will prove a good and dependable friend that you will prize. It makes certain appeal to the fastidious.
Available at most Beauty Shops in 10c and 35c sizes; also large professional $1.25 size with handsome atomizer. If your Beauty Shop does not have "Never-Tel" remit us purchase price for quick attention. Tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau.
Dep. D. LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW... a CREAM DEODORANT
which safely
STOPS PERSPIRATION
1. Arrid does not rot dresses, does not irritate skin.
2. No waiting to dry. Can be used right after shaving.
3. Instantly stops perspiration 1 to 3 days. Removes odor from perspiration.
4. A pure, white, greaseless, stainless vanishing cream.
5. Arrid has been awarded the Approval Seal of The American Institute of Laundering for being harmless to fabric.

Arrid is the largest selling deodorant . . . Try a jar today . . at any store which sells toilet goods.
39¢ a jar
Also in 10¢ and 59¢ jars
ARRID

## Cowboy Ballads, Square Dances, Texas Folklore Recorded At State University

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Austin, Texas

A state-wide movement launched this year at the University of Texas has been formed to preserve the folklore and music native to the State and to awaken Texans to a keener appreciation of the rich and colorful heritage which is theirs.

The objectives of its program are (1) to hold Play Days for Texan school children; (2) to gather material about Texas folk games, dances, stories, and ballads; (3) to encourage and assist Texas communities to hold local folk festivals; and (4) to establish an annual State Folk Festival.

**Particularly Colorful**

Texas folklore, described by University President Homer P. Rainey as the richest in the nation, is unique in its background of nationality mixtures which includes Indian, French, Spanish, Mexican, Czechoslovakian, German, as well as other European stocks. The folk resources of a region, Dr. Rainey believes, provide an indispensable source of materials from which a genuine culture must spring. Necessarily, then, a State's rare traditions, legends, and folkways must be kept from becoming the heritage of only a few citizens or dying out entirely. While in Pennsylvania, Dr. Rainey, who is vice-president of the National Folk Festival, organized a festival movement similar to the one under way in Texas.

The music of the State particularly interests W. A. Owen, the new Director of Research in Folk Material. Traveling from the Panhandle to the Rio Grande country, Mr. Owen has heard and recorded the best of traditional native songs. The vast acreage and varied population elements of the Lone Star State make possible an almost unlimited variety of music, including cowboy ballads and frontier songs; lumbering, mining, and railroad songs; river boat and coastwise chanteys; songs of the hill peoples, of charcoal burners; children's play songs, dance and play-party songs; melodies of the Indians and Mexicans; and Negro airs of divers types. Collection of these native songs will be continued as part of the program.

**Guarantee Against Oblivion**

As a guarantee against oblivion of the native melodies, the records will be valuable, but Mr. Owen anticipates another and more significant use for them. Made available to the public and to music students in particular, they will, he predicts, provide new themes or inspirations for themes which may result in a music genuinely expressive of a culture native to this region.

In his travels through the Southwest, Mr. Owen has learned many folk dances, some of which he has described in his book, "Swing and Turn." Folk-dancing will also be featured in the program and will be taught both to school children and their elders. Teachers in Texas are encouraged to learn and keep alive the folk dances, music, and traditions of their communities.

Both folk-dancing and music are integral parts of the local festivals, which are characteristically community-wide and for all ages. Help in planning and staging the fetes is one of the services obtainable from the University. The so-called "play days," which are becoming increasingly popular throughout the State, will be encouraged to express the cultural individuality of the community. From the various community programs, the best performers will be chosen through inter-community competition and will participate finally in a state-wide festival.

It is particularly appropriate that this movement should arise at the University of Texas, which has already shown, through the work of various departments and individual members of the faculty, a desire to familiarize people with the cultural resources of Texas and the Southwest.

Typical of the Texan trend to return to the soil for arts is the experimental co-educational class started at the University in 1939 by the physical training department. Combining recreation and background education, the course, which has been very well received by the students, teaches American square dances and play party games and dances of other countries.

**Far-Famed Texas Folklore Society**

One of the faculty's most enthusiastic folklorists certainly, Prof. J. Frank Dobie has for years been collecting tales and legends, seeking out isolated sections of the country to swap stories with the best "yarners." His zeal and natural aptitude for story-telling have served him well and many people consider his work the greatest single factor in the revival and preservation of Southwestern tales of former years. Many of the tales that Professor Dobie has collected have been published and have attracted attention nationally. Among his books are: "Coronado's Children," "Apache Gold and Yaqui Silver," and "A Vaquero of the Brush Country."

Since 1922 Professor Dobie has been secretary and editor of the Texas Folklore Society, which makes the University of Texas its headquarters. The Society was started in 1909 by a few men who recognized that rich and almost unexplored cultural material was latent throughout the State and the Southwest and who determined to explore and preserve of it as much as they could.

Among other activities, the Society has for 16 years published or sponsored a book a year. "Mustangs and Cow Horses," the latest publication, is a collection of material, factual and traditional, on the range horses of North America. Although many of the Society's members are authorities on folklore, it is an interesting fact that the organization is supported largely by people who are not folklorists but whose interest in the field has been stimulated by the work of the organization.

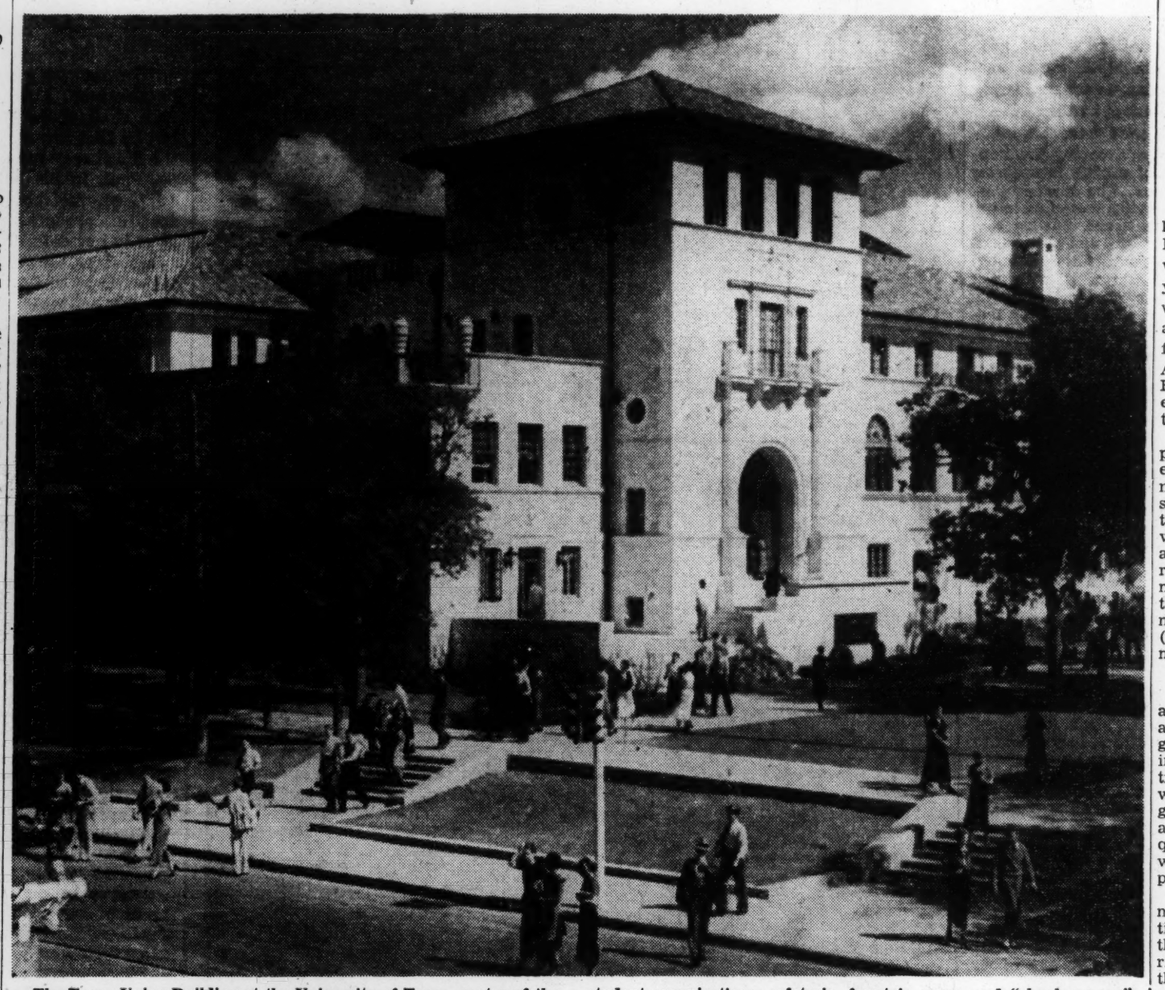
**Lomax And Folk Songs**

As outstanding in music as Professor Dobie is in literature is John A. Lomax, the present president of the Texas Folklore Society and one of its founders. Mr. Lomax has traveled extensively, recording unpublished songs native to the Southwest, and his collection numbers in the thousands. Although his work started as a hobby, Mr. Lomax is today commissioned by the Library of Congress to continue his recording of folk songs. The records are to become part of a permanent file of the Library.

Mr. Lomax has been attracted particularly to the song of the Negro, especially to those that in musical phrasing and poetic content are most unlike the songs of the white man. In order to hear the type of Negro song that contains the deeply pagan strains and natural emotional outpouring of a primitive race, Mr. Lomax traveled to large, remote cotton plantations, lumber camps, or isolated Negro prisons. Resulting from his tour through four Southern States are songs which Mr. Lomax thinks are practically pure Negro creations and which are sung with an artless simplicity that he believes is characteristic of the Negro in isolation.

One of his books, "Negro Folk Songs as Told to Lead Belly," resulted from his tour of the Negro prisons and relates particularly to one Lead Belly, a prisoner of unusual talents and character. Among Mr. Lomax's other books are "American Ballads and Folks Songs," and "Cowboy Songs and other Frontier Ballads."

Headed by an expert, supported by an organization and a university which have already pioneered in the field, and surrounded by enthusiasm, this lusty new movement is going forward at the University of Texas.



The Texas Union Building at the University of Texas, center of the students' social life. It houses a lounge-ballroom, meeting rooms for student organizations, cafeteria, fountain room, and "chuck wagon" (quick-lunch spot).

## These Books Go on Long Voyages To Meet the Needs of Seamen

**By George F. Timpson**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

"Since no kind of men of any profession in the common wealth passe their yeres in so great and continual hazard of life; . . . how needful it is that . . . these ought to have a better education than hitherto they have had; all wise men may judge." So wrote Richard Hakluyt in 1598, but though educational opportunities for landsmen multiplied, nothing was done for seamen beyond the provision of recreational libraries by bodies such as the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.

In 1919, however, a theological student who later became noted as a seamen's chaplain met the chairman of the World Association for Adult Education. "Why can't something be done for seamen?" asked the student, Mr. Minifie-Hawkins. Promptly came the reply from Dr. Mansbridge, "We will help them to organize their own education, I am sure the owners will co-operate."

A conference of all parties likely to be interested was called at Old Jordans, and before the week end was over, definite plans had been decided on for the formation of "The Seafarers' Education Service." The purpose of the service was to make available, to seamen of every rank, all that was best in human culture, not for the purpose of producing amateur scholars, but to help each man reach the fullest development of his native abilities, and so to attain a balanced manhood.

**Initial Step**

The initial step was to place on a steamer bound for a long voyage a well chosen library and a cinema, in charge of a member of her company who had the interests of the service at heart. Careful records were kept of the use made of the books and the type of man using them. This method of work was developed slowly, and with careful consideration of its effects, until experience of the needs of seamen had been gained. S. S. Aeneas, of the Blue Funnel Line, left London with the first library on board on May 20, 1920. In sixteen months ten liners and Shackleton's Quest were carrying libraries. In September, 1939, the ships of 46 companies were being supplied with 600 libraries of 50 to 300 volumes each; 57 of these have been lost by enemy action.

Part of each library consists of permanent reference works, part is exchanged regularly, mainly according to requisition lists, and it is worth noting that standard fiction takes up some 40-45 per cent of the demands, the remainder covering every subject under the sun. The service will also supply any merchant seaman with any book he asks for on payment of postage, if he is not on a ship carrying a branch library. In conjunction with other bodies the service has also organized a Sea War Library Service for naval auxiliary vessels and for merchant ships whose owners do not subscribe for loan libraries. Over 3,000 vessels have been fitted out with sets of books, which they then exchange with those on sister ships.

From supplying books it was only a short step to recommending courses of reading on specific subjects, answering questions arising out of reading, helping men puzzled about the education or careers of their children or wishing to take the examinations for professional promotion. Yet a further need was later met. Sailors did not want only to read. They wanted to express themselves in writing, painting, modeling, and artistic photography, and to gain in critical appreciation of the finest literature.

At this point in the work Mr. Harold Wright, assistant editor of The Nation, who had from the first taken a deep interest in the work of the service, set the tone for all future development. In a long, friendly letter which he wrote to a ship's cook who was seeking a deeper understanding of poetry, Harold Wright included this passage: "True education is a thing that every man who wants it must get for himself. We will give you the tools, but you must learn how to use them. . . . You must decide what subjects you want to study and how deeply you want to go into them. By doing so you will enlarge your mind and increase your power of thinking for yourself—making sound judgments—and then you will be more alive and better fitted to be a useful member of society."

**Further Service**

Mr. Wright found time in his busy life to read carefully the MSS. sent in by sailors, and to examine lovingly their works of art. To each he gave the best of his fine critical ability. "I must say you are a real gentleman to take so much trouble with an unknown bloke's literary aspirations," wrote the author of a 500-page novel, which Wright had read, criticized and again re-read in a revised version.

This side of the work reached a point when it had to be handed over to a special body, the College of the Sea, founded in 1938 (which was described on this page on April 9, 1940). The College and the main library of 86,000 volumes are housed at Selwyn House, Endsleigh Street, London, W.C. 1, and work in close collaboration. There are branch exchange libraries at Cardiff and Glasgow Public Libraries, at Abadan on the Persian Gulf, at Singapore, and at Fremantle, Australia. Especial care is taken to meet the needs of all boys going to sea, and the service and college find the most cordial collaboration extended to them by public and charitable bodies of all kinds. An excellent illustrated magazine, "The Seafarer," published quarterly, carries all information about current activities, lists of competitions in creative work, original articles and illustrations by seamen, and authoritative reviews of books by the ablest critics. The whole institution well justifies the description of it by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent as "A University of the Sea."

A Tuesday Column

## The Youth Round Table

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Illinois

Dear Editor:

It is interesting to read of the attitude toward college and work in the business world in the Youth Round Table.

Some study at a university was enjoyed by me—enough to insure the desire to return and obtain a degree. Whether or not this thought becomes an actuality remains to be seen.

Soon after this experience came a year in a large business college—and what a year of intense preparation! I feel that more effort is put forth in 12 months in business college than in 12 months in a university.

It is quite evident that an academic background is valuable in business. Also, it is helpful in planning and enjoying the limited daily leisure of office workers and the annual vacation period.

Some lessons impressed on me in the business world are: respect for adaptability, accuracy, speed, proper use of money and materials, management of time, and ability to assemble facts.

Perhaps I've been unusually fortunate in my experience in business. It has never been a custom to use a time clock for stenographers at offices in which I have worked.

As for employers—they have been exceptionally fine men—appreciative of the effort made in preparing neat letters, forms, briefs, and reports, in anticipating their needs, in remembering their tastes and preferences in matters, in keeping complete and concise files, in reminding them of appointments. Two employers have been extremely hard to satisfy; but that was only a challenge to do my very best. I liked and admired both men.

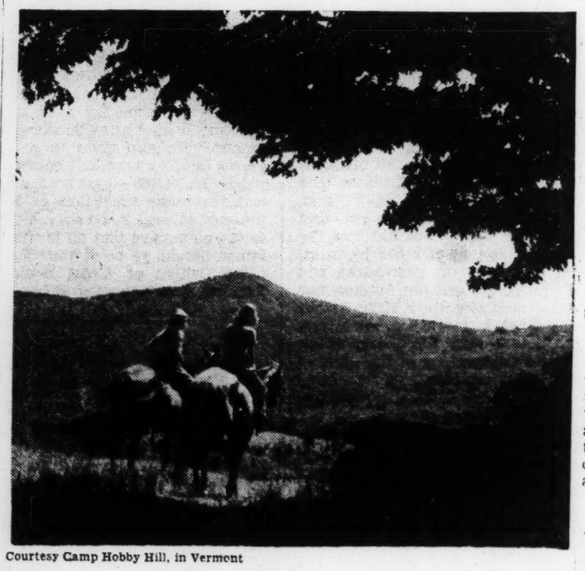
As for the work—it has always been interesting. Of course, there are days which are uneventful and in which I feel useless, but that feeling is not permanent. My secretarial and stenographic work has been in various types of work: a manufacturing firm, a firm of attorneys, a township officer, and a highway department. I've never had to make any momentous decisions, but have had the pleasure of being the recipient of confidences and have had the pleasure of being present during discussions of business and political policies. Any ideas presented by me are shown respect.

Following intense activity in preparation of a rush order of manufactured goods, preparation for a session in court, or preparation of a political campaign, I sometimes think—if I could only be a hermit on a peaceful South Sea Island—oh me! But I realize I am being allowed the democratic privilege of doing a citizen's work. And in my work I have the privilege of seeing what "makes the wheels go 'round" in business, in a small city, in a township, and in a state.

I, too, should enjoy working in the "leisurely world of letters," for I'm interested in literature, music, education, and history. I value peace. I enjoy quiet hikes and being close to the beauties of nature. However, it is my belief that I would be of more value to that part of our world for having been a part of our practical, workaday world.

(Miss) J. M. C.

A Tuesday Column



Courtesy Camp Hobby Hill, in Vermont

### Gaining the Far Vision

This glimpse of girl campers looking out across the Green Mountain landscape of Vermont might be symbolic of the longer view, the higher position, the deepened resourcefulness that so often are won by girls and boys through a summer at camp.

## Through the Editor's Window

### Is There a Technique in 'Doing' Conventions?

By Millicent Taylor

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

We Americans, ever a race of beings who assemble to organize and promote a program of speakers, are at the moment throughout the land launched full sail upon our annual sea of educational conventions. As I write this, Boston is filled to capacity with librarians. As you read it, if you do, the vanguard of that vast host, the teachers and superintendents who will attend the National Education Association meetings will be arriving from all parts of the country. Out on the Pacific Coast in a few days the Association for Childhood Education is gathering, while at Ann Arbor will soon open the first international conference of the New Education Fellowship ever to be held in the United States. In practically every State during the next two months one or more conventions, national, regional, or local, will attract its quota of conventionees.

Widely considered an efficient people, we ought by now to have evolved quite a workable technique for convention going. Yet some of us run ourselves ragged trying to sponge up far more than we can take in, others of us go to all meetings hard for a bit and then recklessly skip what we shouldn't miss. And sometimes, looking at the crowds in hotel lobbies during meetings, I think that many of us (thousands of us) don't go to any meetings at all!

* * *

We all know that conventions are hard work, and that they are also a big opportunity. The program of speakers usually provides important material concisely treated by experts from far and wide. The very balance of the program is a form of education: here are the subjects that a specially qualified committee considers worth including in the small compass of time available.

There may be opportunity to meet some of the speaker-celebrities; in any case seeing and hearing them brings them into one's experience more than simply reading them. There are usually exhibits of work or of materials for work, and these are broadening. Then, and perhaps most important of all, there are the other people who come.

* * *

Looking back—aside from the thrill of support and of comradeship felt when seeing a vast audience of fellow workers from far regions—it is often meeting some certain individual together with the fruitful contacts that come throughout later years from the meeting that is the real harvest of a convention. One needs therefore so to master one's desires, and one's plans for carrying them out, that one can maintain an air of leisure, or timelessness, and a genuine attitude of receptivity. Sense of pressure may make us unaware of someone worth stopping to talk with. Allowing ourselves to be surfeited by speeches or other organized activities, we may drive along in too highly "organized" a frame of mind to turn into a byroad when we should.

* * *

The technique is, as I see it, to realize in an unhurried session with ourselves, (program in hand), what are the gains we wish to harvest from the conference we are about to attend, and to keep these purposes in mind by a frequent checking in the days that follow. We should then not be led into aimless conversations, over-heavy attendance at speeches, wasting of time that neither rests nor benefits, and perhaps a resulting sense of frustration.

Such mastery of a condensed schedule of special opportunities demands our best effort. Then, even should we achieve all this excellence there is yet one thing more! We must somehow be flexible enough to throw all our carefully balanced plans to the four winds should some unforeseen opportunity more meaningful than all the rest present itself!

A Tuesday Column

## The 'Owl Shift'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York, N. Y.

A public school that remains open all night has proved so popular since it opened early in January that it has a large waiting list. It is the Brooklyn High School of Automotive Trades, which devotes its all-night sessions to training for national defense.

The students are all adults, coming chiefly from WPA projects and attending Brooklyn Automotive only for 12 weeks. This, it has proved, is a long enough period—and sometimes an even longer time than is needed—to take a refresher course in the trade in which the student-worker has had a background of skill and experience.

Students report at 10 p. m., and stay until the close of their school day at 5 a. m. They are brushing up on such lines as auto repair and maintenance, the aviation trades, electrical trades, machine practice, foundry work, maritime occupations, woodworking and carpentry, welding, radio service, sheet metal work and trade drawing and blue-print reading.

"The justification of the whole program is placement," explained Richard O'Connor, night principal. "There are more jobs than men in some of these trades, such as machine shop and welding, and the school is attractive because the trainees see an opportunity ahead for certain employment and a better living standard for the entire family. They earn while they learn."

Groups of men were seen hovering over the fronts of automobiles of as many as 20 manufacturers' names; other worked at acetylene welding or, in small protected booths, amid the sparks of the electric welding apparatus useful in battleship building and other trades. Others, showing a wide age range, bent over test benches at electric ignition tasks or worked at lathes or shapers, carefully examining tools and neat pieces of metal.

"They call us the 'Dawn Patrol' or the 'Owl Shift,'" Mr. O'Connor explained with a smile.

Many of the automobile trades at which the trainees work can be adapted also to airplane building, he said. What they learn in auto repair will be particularly useful in the Army truck and vehicle divisions, and the accuracy which demands work perfect to one-thousandth of an inch, readily translates itself into armament production, it was emphasized.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park lands and playing fields
20 miles from London
Experienced Staff — Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster — Tel. Longcross 426

WYCLIFFE COLLEGE
This English Public School, with moderate fees, offers special facilities for those attending Christian Science Sunday School.
*Owing to the School's property at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, having been requisitioned by the Government, Wycliffe is temporarily removed to Lampeter in Cardiganshire, on the West side of the Welsh Mountains near Cardigan Bay.*

OAKLANDS
*School for Girls*
Beautiful Woodland Country
Tennis Court, Swimming Pool
Kindergarten Branch
Careful Individual Training
Staff of Graduate Specialist Teachers
Prospectus: Apply Headmistress
WELWYN
HERTS
Telephone: Welwyn 97

*Look for*
Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday, Young People's Page

COEDUCATIONAL

*Write for Lower School Catalog*
Children are accepted in the Boarding Department from the 6th grade on.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

COOKERY

HILLCLIFFE
*A Modern Cooking School for Beginners and the Experienced*
Equipped especially to help you improve your technique in cooking.
5816 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles
WEBSTER 9187
Opposite the La Brea Pits

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL

The GREGG College
President, John Robert Gregg, S. C. D.
Director, Paul M. Pair, M. A.
Secretarial — Court Reporting — Accounting
Coeducational — 45th year. Present student body represents 70 different colleges from 22 states and 4 foreign countries. Distinguished faculty. Delightful environment. Chicago offers many cultural, social, and educational advantages along with good living accommodations. Placement bureau. Send for bulletin.
Dept. M, 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

PINEBROOK FOR GIRLS
*One of the Leelanau Schools*
Country Boarding School with cultural advantages. Write Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For daughters of The Christian Science Monitor readers.

Gray Court SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE
50 minutes from N. Y.
Girls' College Preparatory, Junior College and Lower Schools. Boarding and 5-Day Plan. Sound college preparation. Secretarial, Music, Art, Dramatics, Merchandising. Kindergarten Teacher Training. All sports. Riding. Gymnasium. social life. Shore front; beautiful campus. For catalog address: Director's Secretary, GRAY COURT, Southfield Point, Stamford, Conn.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

MISSOURI MILITARY ACADEMY and JUNIOR SCHOOL
53rd year. Fully accredited. R. O. T. C. Individualized instruction teaches boy How to Study. Friendly teachers inspire boy to excell—complete guidance program prepares him for future. All sports. 5 athletic fields. 200-acre campus. Riding. Aviation. Catalog.
Col. C. R. Stribling, 1061 Main St., Mexico, Mo.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Established 1921
*Fully accredited Country Boarding School*
These times demand careful thought in choosing your son's education—write Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan. For sons of readers of The Christian Science Monitor

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL
PORT HOPE, ONT.
Founded 1865
A boarding school in the country for boys from 9 to 18.
*Overlooking Lake Ontario*
Separate Senior and Junior Schools
Boys prepared for the Universities, Services, and for business.
During the past six years thirty University Scholarships have been won by boys from the School.
*For full information please write to the Headmaster*
PHILIP A. C. KETCHUM, M. A., D. Paed.

DRAMATIC ARTS

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The Foremost Institution for dramatic training
Catalog from Secretary
Room 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

DAY SCHOOL

ADELPHI ACADEMY
*—One of New York's leading day schools for boys and girls.*
Accessible to New York City and the Island.
★ Thorough college preparation — nursery school and kindergarten—modern elementary school — athletic program for all students — small classes with intelligent, individual attention—Bus service
In vicinity of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York Ave. and Dean St. Reference on request.
282 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Main 2-3725—Wm Slater, Headmaster

See Also
SATURDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
for
Advertising of Schools

# The Home Forum



## Taking Up Art

"WHAT CAN THIS BE?" cried my young niece, staring at a crude charcoal drawing that had just fluttered out of an old atlas while we were dusting the books.

I stared, too. Then: "It's an elephant," I contended stoutly.

"An elephant!" cried she. "It does not look like an elephant. The beast has only three legs."

"Did you ever try to draw an elephant?" I demanded. "An elephant in motion? Of course you did not. It is not as easy as it looks, young lady. It's hard enough to attach three legs, to say nothing of four. Besides, there are three-legged stools; why not three-legged elephants?"

My niece withered me with a glance. "He is simply terrible," she said. "Every line is wrong. Shall I throw him away?"

"No, indeed," I said firmly, and I seized the sheet from her hand and bore my drawing off for safe-keeping; for although Jumbo might not be an anatomical success, he had the power to recall to me, and to me alone, one summer when my chief business had been with line and color.

* * *

It happened this way: All those who come to spend their summers in a certain coast town feel it incumbent upon themselves to register in paint their personal reactions to sea and sky and rocks. Two flourishing schools of art exist there to show the way. These schools draw so many aspirants that one looks warily about for splashes of blue paint before seating one's-self on the rocks, while the local farmers protest that the meadows are equally bedaubed, to the discouragement of the lowing kine. (Not that the farmers would call cows "kine.") The art students were so many that at times it had seemed to me that I was the only soul in the colony trying to express myself in words rather than with crayon or brush.

As I watched my friends turn out pictures of the tumbling waves, rocky shore, fish houses, and lobster pots, it struck me that sketching would be a fine new interest for me, and one easy enough to acquire. After all, did I not know how a fish house looked as well as any of them? I had often been to them to buy fish! Surely it would not be hard to depict one on the small panels the students used for their morning's work. Thereupon I entered one of the art schools for a two-weeks' course.

* * *

I was not so credulous as to suppose that I could become an artist in so brief a time, nor did the school hold out any such hope, but it did hint that latent talent had often been discovered in humble novices. "Latent talent!" That was an intriguing phrase. Who knew what I might have been hiding under my particular bushel? Besides, I had always longed for an excuse to don a smock!

I began by buying one of a deep and satisfying blue, a flopping hat, a palette and a small box of oil paints. As I gazed at myself in the mirror before starting forth for my first morning's instruction, I was well pleased with my appearance. By all outward and visible signs I was already an artist. No one could have told me from Rosa Bonheur!

The school was housed in a large, barn-like room with a great northern window, and it smelled pleasantly of brine, for it was perched on the rocks close to the sea. Boys, girls, and a goodly number of their elders were pouring in at the wide door, and, after the manner of their kind, dropping down on floor-cushions instead of seating themselves conventionally in chairs. The master was standing before them, easily recognizable by his grizzled Van Dyke beard, flowing tie, shapeless old Norfolk jacket, and plus fours. Everything about him said: "I care nothing for convention; my business is with the beauty of the world." And then he began the morning's lecture, in which he laid down the principles of art we were to apply. "Now go to it," he said, casually, at the conclusion, and strolled away.

"Go to it," I lamented in growing panic as I followed the other students out onto the rocks and selected my perch for the morning. How was I to "go to it" with nothing with which to confront nature but a few tubes of primary colors and three stiff new paint brushes?

Try as I would, I soon discovered that nature and I were destined to lock horns; for nothing in her kingdom would stand still to be sketched. Waves rose and fell, curled and uncurled and burst with a roar in a shower of spray over patient rocks. Trees which I had always thought of as stationary posts, never stopped quivering, no matter how light the wind. As for the rocks—never again should I use the hackneyed phrase: "as still as a stone"; for they were not stationary, either, at least their colors were not, but changed with every passing cloud. And, when the sun shone full upon them, they ceased to be dull gray and brown masses and became instead flashes of color ranging from a hazy purple to the strange salmon pink that the boy next to me was splashing on his panel.

"A brave attempt," said a kindly friend whose own work was outstanding, when she looked over my shoulder at my first morning's work.

* * *

The long-forgotten drawing of the elephant, which my niece and I had chanced upon, had been the "bravest attempt" of all. One of our lessons in that eventful summer had consisted in drawing, from motion pictures, figures of moving animals photographed by the master in the zoo. Across a small screen suspended in our studio that elephant had been sent lumbering by, over and over again, for an entire evening, while we students tried to draw pictures suggesting an animal in motion. One by one the ponderous legs of the beast would rise, his pendulous trunk would wave, and his wicked eye would wink in my direction as though he knew that the attaching of a fourth leg to his body would be, for me, the leading novice in the room, an impossible task.

How willingly my niece would have cast my long-forgotten sketch of the elephant into oblivion! Little she knew what wealth of experience he represented; for during those brief two weeks the student in a blue smock had begun to *see*, not merely to *look* at the world about her. Did my niece know, for instance, what in a picture differentiated a rainy day from a sunny one? Had she ever thought about shadows at all—of what their presence or absence could convey? How beautiful and interesting they could be? Did she know how difficult it was to suggest a third dimension on a flat surface? Did she know that trees were as often yellow as green, and that fading light could turn a white horse blue? Of course she did not! She knew nothing but the obvious, I decided. Let her laugh if she would. It only proved to me that she had never "taken up art" nor tried to add a fourth leg to the body of a moving elephant!

OCTAVIA ROBERTS

*"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."*
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

THE
**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL**

founded by Mary Baker Eddy

*Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science*

A source of spiritual power for all is The Christian Science Journal, described by Mary Baker Eddy as "designed to bring health and happiness to all households wherein it is permitted to enter, and to confer increased power to be good and to do good" (Miscellaneous Writings, 262). In the year 1883, shortly after establishing herself in Boston, and while preaching, writing, teaching, healing, and organizing, Mrs. Eddy founded The Christian Science Journal. Each month it carries helpful and inspiring articles and editorials, as well as testimonies of Christian Science healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. This directory is found in no other Christian Science publication. Price, one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; one issue, 35c.

Other
Christian Science
Periodicals

**Christian Science Sentinel** Issued weekly. Contains special information about the Christian Science Movement, as well as articles and testimonies of healing. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

**Christian Science Quarterly** Contains the Lesson-Sermons. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

**The Herald of Christian Science** German or French edition, issued monthly, one year, $2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions, issued quarterly, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c.

The above periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Yes, please send me 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal for $1.00 enclosed—which is according to your *Special Introductory Offer*.

NAME .....
STREET .....
CITY .....
STATE .....

CJ-1

By Courtesy of the Frick Collection, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE COMTESSE DU CAYLA: *A Portrait by Jean-Antoine Houdon*

JEAN-ANTOINE HOUDON (1741-1828) did a great historical service to his epoch in molding portraits of eminent individuals, and thus leaving a valuable heritage to posterity. Americans are particularly indebted to this great French sculptor for making busts of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, John Paul Jones, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, and Joel Barlow.

Houdon was the son of a servant at Versailles. When his father served as porter at the Royal Art School, he brought his very young son lumps of clay, in the modeling of which Houdon displayed definite sculptural talents. Eventually, he was awarded the Prix de Rome, and, upon his return to France, he had the advantage of continuous success. While Houdon did execute imaginative statues in the manner of the day, he was pre-eminently a portraitist, brilliant in capturing the salient traits of his notable sitters. He portrayed Catherine the Great, Napoleon, Voltaire, kings, and soldiers. For sixty years he made vivid likenesses of great characters of the time. During the French Revolution, he was dubbed an enemy of the people for his association with the aristocracy, yet he escaped the guillotine. He suffered during the Revolution and Directoire, but was reinstated during the Empire when he became a teacher at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

The portrait of the Comtesse du Cayla was exhibited in the Salon of 1777.

D. A.

## A Butterfly in Great Ancoats Street

WHAT ON EARTH possessed him to buy the wallflowers? If there was one thing that didn't sell in Ancoats, it was flowers. They had come in from Cheshire; they were piled all over the stall of a little woman with cheeks as rosy as a pippin. . . .

Mrs. Billington wrapped the stalks in paper, leaving the dewy petals uncovered. "The butterfly goes with them," she said.

And there the butterfly was, though Hamer had not noticed it before, for the ruddy-brown of its folded wings was the very colour of the flowers. No dew and no skylarks in Great Ancoats Street, but here in the market, dew sparkling on the wallflowers like sequins on velvet, and a butterfly whose wings were now upraised and pressed close together above its long thin body, now dropped down and outspread in a gorgeous patterning of peacock colours.

He took the bunch in fearful circumspection, almost holding his breath, feeling his hand tremble, overjoyed when the flowers, his last purchase of the morning, lay upon his handcart with the butterfly still pulsing its wings upon them.

Already, when he got once more into Great Ancoats Street, the balm was gone from the morning. The sun had strengthened and promised a day of heat sizzling down upon the little houses packed in narrow rows. What was there here, in this stony waste, for this butterfly, this fragile lotus-eater, this drinker of dew? As the handcart jolted along the road Hamer watched the creature, fascinated, and it became a question of pride that it should go with him all the way. . . .

Suddenly the butterfly made up its mind, rose from the flowers, and zigzagged above the roadway, falling this way and that, as though, on this breathless morning there were airs unfelt by any but itself, strong enough to send it careening down invisible troughs and surging up unseen crests like a little yacht on a bobbly sea.

Hamer watched it go, rise higher and higher, till it was a speck disappearing across a roof-ridge, and then, with a half rueful laugh at his own nonsense, he turned to the serious business of pushing greengroceries back to the shop.

He passed into Broadbent Street, and his heart gave a sudden bound. He would not have thought it possible that so trivial a thing could give him so much joy. The butterfly, opening and shutting its wings, was perched on the parapet of the oozy canal. . . .

Hamer brought the handcart to a standstill. There was no one to see him. Broadbent Street had not yet reached the time of its second stirring. He tiptoed toward the parapet, one hand reaching out in a scoop toward the butterfly. But it did not wait for him. It rose, and went with its dizzy, zany flight up the black face of the mill beyond the canal. This time, it did not disappear. It came back and fluttered tantalizingly out of his reach; then, in its drunken, erratic fashion, it fell once more upon the wallflowers, as though all the time it had been searching for that one spot of colour and odour and dew in this unaccustomed wilderness. Now it stayed where it was. Even when Hamer picked up the flowers and carried them into the shop, it stayed where it was.—From "Fame Is the Spur," by HOWARD SPRING. (New York: Viking.)

## Caxton's Preface to the Legends of King Arthur

WHEN WILLIAM CAXTON, the great English printer, set the type for Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte D'Arthur*, he provided the famous book with a preface which is still the most illuminating introduction to it. At the end of the fifteenth century, printing was still so unusual an art and the printer felt his office so important, that any book which he took the pains to publish would, in his opinion, deserve a special comment. Caxton says that he has recently put out various histories, "as well of contemplation as of other historical and worldly acts of great conquerors and princes." His reason for bringing out now this great collection of stories about King Arthur is that many English gentlemen asked him if it was not time to print the history of the Holy Grail, and the exploits of the chief of the three Christian worthies. . . .

Like the good printer he was, Caxton felt that his art must justify itself in the improvement of mankind. He says, therefore, that he has printed the stories to the intent that noble men may see and learn the noble acts of chivalry, the gentle and virtuous deeds that some knights used in those days, by which they came to honor; and how they that were vicious were punished and oft put to shame and rebuke. Oft, but not always. The fact is that Sir Thomas Malory had gathered so much and so miscellaneous a group of stories around the central figure of Arthur that no one simple philosophy could explain all of them, and as Caxton goes on to describe in some detail the variety of plot and character, one sees the prospect of wide disagreement as to what is moral in the book and what isn't. . . . But Caxton solves all critical problems by one general bit of good advice—"Do after the good and leave the evil, and it shall bring you to good fame and renoun." He also gives us a hint that the events in this marvellous volume may not be strictly historical—there are too many dragons and too many magicians in it. It will be pleasant to read it, he says, but "for to give faith and believe that all is true that is contained herein, ye be at your liberty."—From "The Delight of Great Books," by JOHN ERSKINE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

## *Two Reflections*

Morning.
Far above those leaden clouds
The lazy sun paling rises,
Adorning
The road ahead—through rain shrouds
O'er water-laden earth—with bronzed
Unending bar of shimmering light.

Ending.
The short day kindly lingers,
While from the river's brink, a lone tree,
Bending,
Admires, as the sun fingers
Her hair with coral-tinted rays,
Her image in smooth water's face.

A. V. POOTS

## Sowing and Reaping

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"WHATSOEVER a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." Thus did St. Paul, in his letter to the Galatians (6:7, 8), metaphorically voice the law that like produces like, a law which applies in our daily thinking and living.

Moreover, the Master, Christ Jesus, used a similar metaphor to point a moral lesson when he asserted that men do not gather grapes from thorns or figs from thistles. Daily we sow and reap mentally, but mankind has been slow to accept this fact in its broader aspects.

Hence, it was not until the discovery of Christian Science that such teaching was made genuinely practical. In the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy states (p. vii): "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionality of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the stepping-stone to faith." In the succeeding chapters she logically and systematically sets forth the divine Principle and rule whereby one may follow an unwavering course of right thinking in meeting human problems.

One of these important rules is given on page 492 of the textbook as follows: "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence." Mankind has relegated spiritual existence to the future, and has reasoned largely from the standpoint of existence as material, thus sowing the seeds of materiality—error, sin, disease, death—which have indeed yielded fruit after their kind.

We should rejoice that it is now possible and practical through an understanding of the teachings of Christian Science to recognize existence as wholly spiritual. Reasoning from this standpoint, one is enabled to differentiate between good and evil, the true and the false, the perfect man of God's creating and the sick, sinful race of Adam; in short, between that which reflects Spirit and that which sows to the flesh.

The perfect example of true spiritual sowing is found in the life of Christ Jesus. His reasoning was consistently based on the fact of spiritual creation—God's perfect universe, including perfect man. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." He rebuked and overcame every suggestion of evil, which sows to the flesh. Well he knew that his mission could be accomplished only on the wholly spiritual basis, from which he never wavered.

It was through spiritual inspiration, revelation, and reason that Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science and gave to the world the rules for Christianly scientific healing and living, as elucidated in her textbook and other writings. The reality of spiritual being and consequent unreality of material so-called existence, as the Bible teaches, especially as Christ Jesus revealed and proved, is the basis of Christian Science teaching and healing, which is being proved true daily in the lives of thousands of sincere students of Christian Science. Their examples of Christianly right thinking inspire us to be diligent in sowing righteously. If all were faithful in maintaining thought at the standpoint of spiritual existence, the seeds of fear, resentment, envy, revenge, dishonesty, and greed would not be sown to ripen into "the works of the flesh," which are enumerated, in part, in Paul's letter to the Galatians (5:20, 21) as "hatred, . . . wrath, strife, . . . envyings, . . . and such like."

Should we seem to reap obnoxious weeds of error, however, after diligently sowing the good seed of Truth, let us not be tempted to indulge in futile self-condemnation. May we recognize at once that "an enemy hath done this," as Jesus made plain in his parable of the tares. Thus is seen the great necessity for alertness, that each one may faithfully tend his garden—his own thinking. In the measure that we sow to the Spirit, keeping the garden of our thinking free from the tares of mortal mind, we shall indeed reap "the fruit of the Spirit . . . love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance" (Galatians 5:22, 23).

The words of a loved hymn promise a rich harvest for right sowing (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 141):

"Fruitful shall our tillage be,
Known the work of perfect Mind,
Leaves be gathered from the tree
For the healing of mankind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Semer et Moissonner

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"CE QUE L'HOMME aura semé, il le moissonnera aussi. Celui qui sème pour sa chair, moissonnera de la chair la corruption; mais celui qui sème pour l'Esprit, moissonnera de l'Esprit la vie éternelle." C'est ainsi que dans sa lettre aux Galates (6:7, 8), saint Paul exprimait en termes figurés la loi d'après laquelle le semblable produit le semblable — loi qui trouve son application dans nos pensées et nos actions journalières.

D'autre part, le Maître, le Christ Jésus, s'était servi d'une image analogue lorsque, enseignant une leçon morale, il avait affirmé qu'on ne cueille point des raisins sur des ronces ou des figues sur des chardons. Chaque jour nous semons et nous moissonnons mentalement, mais les humains se sont montrés lents à reconnaître toute la portée de ce fait.

Aussi l'application vraiment pratique de ces instructions resta-t-elle en suspens jusqu'à la découverte de la Science Chrétienne. Dans la Préface du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare, à la page vii: "L'heure des penseurs a sonné. La Vérité, indépendante de doctrines et de systèmes vénérables, frappe à la porte de l'humanité. Se complaire dans le passé et continuer dans le froid formalisme du matérialisme, tout cela est en voie de s'écrouler. L'ignorance concernant Dieu n'est plus le marchepied de la foi." Au cours des chapitres suivants, l'auteur expose d'une manière logique et systématique le Principe divin et les règles inspirées grâce auxquels on peut suivre invariablement la voie du penser juste pour faire face à tous les problèmes.

L'une de ces règles importantes se trouve à la page 492 du livre de texte, où nous lisons ceci: "Pour bien raisonner on ne devrait envisager qu'un seul fait, savoir, l'existence spirituelle." Renvoyant à plus tard l'existence spirituelle, les humains ont en général accepté comme base de leurs raisonnements le concept matériel de la vie; ils ont ainsi semé les graines de la matérialité — erreur, péché, maladie, mort — qui naturellement ont donné des fruits selon leur espèce.

Réjouissons-nous de ce que, grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, il est maintenant possible de reconnaître et d'appliquer le fait que l'existence est entièrement spirituelle. En partant de cette base, on peut distinguer le bien d'avec le mal, le vrai d'avec le faux, l'homme parfait créé par Dieu d'avec la race adamique malade et pécheresse; bref, on ne confond plus ce qui reflète l'Esprit et ce qui sème pour la chair.

La vie du Christ Jésus nous offre l'exemple parfait des vraies semailles spirituelles. Le Maître raisonnait toujours sur la base de la création spirituelle — le parfait univers de Dieu, dans lequel est compris l'homme parfait. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Science et Santé*, pp. 476, 477): "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades." Jésus réprouva et vainquit toutes les suggestions du mal, qui sème pour la chair. Il savait bien que sa mission ne pouvait s'accomplir que sur la base entièrement spirituelle dont il ne s'écarta jamais.

Ce fut par l'inspiration divine, la révélation, la raison, que Mrs. Eddy découvrit la Science Chrétienne et put donner au monde les règles de la guérison et de la vie chrétiennement scientifiques, exposées dans son livre de texte et ses autres ouvrages. La réalité de l'être spirituel et par conséquent l'irréalité de la prétendue existence matérielle — ces faits peuvent se déduire de la Bible, le Christ Jésus surtout les révéla et en donna la preuve; ils forment la base des leçons ou des guérisons en Science Chrétienne, et leur vérité se démontre chaque jour dans la vie d'une foule de disciples sincères. Ces exemples de penser juste, conformes au christianisme, sont pour nous une inspiration; ils nous engagent à semer assidûment le bon grain. Lorsque tous maintiendront fidèlement la pensée au niveau de l'existence spirituelle, les semences de crainte, de rancune, d'envie, de vengeance, d'improbité, de convoitise ne se répandront plus dans les sillons pour y produire "les œuvres de la chair" énumérées par saint Paul dans sa lettre aux Galates (5:20, 21), où il mentionne notamment "les inimitiés,... les animosités, les disputes,... l'envie,... et autres choses semblables."

Si après avoir semé avec zèle la bonne semence de la Vérité, nous récoltons semble-t-il les mauvaises herbes de l'erreur, ne cédons pas à la tentation de nous accuser ou de nous condamner, ce qui ne servirait de rien. Reconnaissons tout de suite que c'est "un ennemi qui a fait cela," comme Jésus l'indiqua dans la parabole de l'ivraie. La vigilance est donc des plus nécessaires, et chacun doit fidèlement cultiver son jardin — son propre penser. Dans la mesure où nous semons pour l'Esprit, en excluant de notre conscience l'ivraie répandue par l'entendement mortel, nous recueillons en vérité "les fruits de l'Esprit... l'amour, la joie, la paix, la patience, la bienveillance, la bonté, la fidélité, la douceur, la maîtrise de soi" (Galates 5:22, 23).

Un cantique que nous aimons promet à ceux qui sèment selon la justice une abondante moisson (*Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne*, No 141):

"Notre champ prospérera.
Nous verrons l'œuvre de Dieu.
Les nations seront bénies,
L'arbre saint les guérira."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges 4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown limp morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant, special Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges 7.00
Thumb Indexed Pocket Edition, black limp morocco only 7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant, special Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition $2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Cloth Edition $2.50
Pocket Edition, black semiflexible morocco, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
*Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

*Catalogue will be sent upon request*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1941

Second Section

# *Intimate Message: Washington*

### *Communists in a Dilemma* ..... *Joseph C. Harsch*

The pickets have departed from in front of the White House!

The Communist brethren picked up their placards and their kerosene lamp and vanished just before Adolf Hitler made his descent upon their Russian motherland.

Now the Communist Daily Worker is exhorting American labor to help defend Russia against the very same Germany which American Communists were trying to sustain by strikes in defense industries only last week.

We can feel a little amusement at the discomfiture of these Communists, whose policies have backfired on them so rudely. They invited any jibes thrown in their direction. As a matter of fact, the Communists both here and in Russia have about as poor a claim for sympathy in their present predicament as anyone possibly could have. Those in our midst have been trying to sabotage the defense effort which they now desperately need to protect themselves from the German invader. Those in Russia actually unleashed this war by their pact with Herr Hitler of midsummer, 1939.

But, while having a right to some amusement at the predicament of the local Communist brethren who have to turn their coats once more, and having an equally justified right to the feeling that the Communists in Moscow are likely to get what they deserve, such sentiments are not going to help the future very much.

We can reasonably hope for one constructive result from all this. At least the local Communists can be expected to stop fomenting strikes and slowing production by other means in American defense industries.

**Emancipation From Ideologies**

There is one far greater gain which we should derive from it, if we have the national intelligence to grasp it. The whole affair should serve as a means of emancipating American thinking from slavery to ideologies. For this second stupendous double cross in German-Russian affairs proves above all else that ideologies have nothing to do with the war aims or the political alignments of European nations.

The great tragedy of the past decade has been the way otherwise intelligent persons have allowed their thinking to be warped by the false concept of ideologies. It has confused issues, sown dissension within families, and paved the way for war. Herr Hitler's greatest chance of deriving real benefit from his attack on Russia lies in the possibility that American thinking still will be clouded by the battle of ideologies.

Actually ideologies have had nothing to do with the matter. They didn't keep Communism and Naziism from signing a peace pact which plunged the world into war. Nor do they keep Herr Hitler from repudiating that alliance when it suits his convenience.

The issue is not ideologies but imperialisms and national self-interest. Germany is not interested in destroying democracy or in spreading Naziism per se. Germany is only interested in establishing a dominant Germanic Empire, and Naziism is one of its weapons.

The basic difference between Germany and Britain is that a Germanic Empire would be an empire of total German hegemony whereas the British Empire, partly for reasons of geography, happens to have an inherent self-interest in the freedom of other nations, particularly of the small nations of the earth. The United States also shares with Britain a selfish national interest in the freedom of other nations. Hence the common interest of the two in standing athwart the advance of arbitrary empires interested in sheer domination and exploitation.

**Russia not Dangerous**

Perhaps if Russia were much more efficient than it is, Russia might be the great threat of the moment to freedom. But Russia is not efficient, nor does its landlocked position in the center of a continent give it geographic opportunities which make it particularly dangerous. Germany, on the other hand, is extremely efficient, extremely ambitious, and by reason of geography in a position to be a threat to the outside world. It is also allied to Japan which is also efficient and also in a geographic position to threaten the rest of the world.

Russia is caught between the two which are the avowed enemies of the Anglo-American western world. From the imperialistic point of view, Russia is in a position to be of material aid to the civilized world. It was the last thing Communist Russia ever desired or intended, that it should aid this world. There is no good will or love of civilization on Russia's part. It was sheer good luck, or German folly, which put Russia into the anomalous and, on Russia's part, unintended position. But there Russia is. And in that position Russia can be of real value to civilization provided the nations interested in freedom for proper selfish reasons will employ this far from admirable weapon with minds freed from the mesmerism of ideologies.

It doesn't mean sending aid to Russia—except perhaps a token for appearance sake. Russia doesn't need any equipment which we could send in time.

But we do need something, and need it desperately. We need realization of the fact that Russia is an entirely fortuitous, quite unloved, but perfectly useful ally in the struggle against German imperialism. If we can reach this national realization, it will mean that our political thinking is both mature and free.

# *Down The Middle of The Road:*

### *The Feel of the Nation* ..... *By Erwin D. Canham*

Much as we may regret the things which the American nation is forced today to manufacture in its factories, it is immensely thrilling to feel the pulsing activity. It is as if a sleepy giant had come to life. We can only hope, and work, that one day before too long these great energies can be occupied in producing the goods of peace.

Most of my news-gathering trips across the United States have been depression trips. They started in 1932, on a campaign tour of Herbert Hoover. Despite his plucky and tireless efforts, it was a discouraging business. Our train ploughed its way across the mid-country, through cities big and small, where the right-of-way was lined with idle factories. Rust and broken windows. Idle plants, men, machines. Weeds were growing through the pavements where trucks should have rolled. Grim-faced men with hard eyes stood on the street corners.

Then, in 1933 and 1934 and 1935, and in several following years, the country only looked a little better. The atmosphere, it is true, was much improved. But not many of the little rusty factories had been opened. There were WPA and PWA signs everywhere. It was good to see activity, but it was only in limited measure the revival of private business. There weren't the same groups of men on the street corners. We met them on Governmental projects. And the young men, who had been in many ways the most tragic victims in earlier years, with the most burning eyes, were up in the mountains working in CCC camps. We visited them, too, and it was fine to see the young men at work and healthy. But they were not getting ahead in some useful task, some career. There wasn't any future on the CCC.

**Magnificent Achievement**

Today, of course, it's armaments. And it's going to be paid for by the taxpayers. But it's for a cause. It is to prove that a democracy can prepare itself to meet aggression just as well as a dictatorship can, and to carry through the defense of our way of things. And—whatever the cause, whatever the effect—it is a magnificent achievement. America is proving that it can build. That is something, in and of itself.

The real problem, of course, comes later. America will have to prove that it can adjust all this productive capacity to a post-war world. That's looking quite a way ahead when the mere achievement of a free post-war world is still to come. But certainly nobody is going to think that the job is over when freedom is won. With these new factories staring us in the face, with this immense productive capacity on our hands, with the memory of the grim 'Thirties keenly in our minds, nobody then or now can deny there will be a post-war problem. And it will then be up to us to meet it. To meet it thoughtfully and intelligently, by democratic planning. By working for a world interchange of commodities. By making, it may be, our vast productive capacity available for the rehabilitation and restoration of the rest of the world. And as world productive capacity is restored, too, we will have an ever more complicated problem of adjustment between the nations.

**Challenging Road Ahead**

It is a long road that stretches ahead and a challenging one. Properly travelled, it means that more human beings the world over can have more of the good things of this life than ever before. The productive capacity we have built up will be tremendously adaptable to the arts of peace, if political selfishness and stupidities get out of the way. One thing should be certain: the United States can never use the productive capacity it is now building up for war materials in a self-contained economy alone. The importance of world trade to us should become clearer than ever. We can, of course, consume a great deal more ourselves than ever before. But it is questionable whether we could balance our economy on that basis.

However, the factories that are today making tanks can make tractors for China or South America; the factories turning out bombers can also make commercial aircraft for an era of swift and cheap air transport of passengers and goods—maybe of newspapers! To pay for these things, we will have to take the products of other continents. We will have to share in the world's productive capacity, once the rest of the world starts getting back on its feet. Have we learned our lesson? Will we be ready to share?

These are some of the questions you feel beneath the surface as you travel across the teeming continent today. The atmosphere is surcharged with energy, with the useful utilization of talent and skill and materials. It is thrilling. But the major challenge lies around the corner, ahead, and it will never be too early to start thinking about it.

# *To Change the Subject:*

### *On the Book and Pencil Front* ..... *By Pearl Strachan*

The annual conference of the American Library Association now being held in Boston, calls attention to a vital and permanent form of defense which receives altogether too little support from the general public. Having seen much of librarians both "out front" and behind the scenes, I want to wave a flag for them every time I hear them mentioned.

Educators are not spectacular. They are not noisy. Librarians are less spectacular and less articulate on their own behalf than any other branch. If there is anywhere in America a highly trained, self-forgetting, constructive group of workers it is that of the staffs of public libraries. Any one who thinks of a library as simply a depository for books, where loans are available by presentation of a member's card, is most inadequately informed. The school child knows different.

**Hub of the Community**

From kindergarten on, the modern student seeks help from the librarian. If he cannot obtain assistance with his lessons at home, he runs to the library. Many a man and woman owe their success in life to the local librarian. Groups of mothers, struggling to bring up a family in an underprivileged neighborhood, find a mother for them in the librarian. Many a sober-faced, humbly clad "old maid" of a librarian, if the truth be known, is to be credited with the well-being of the children in her district. It is to her, when city governments turn a deaf ear, and welfare workers have exhausted their resources, that the mothers turn for help. She it is who organizes a community nursery, where infants can go while parents are at work. It is she to whom the high school boy or girl, unhappy at home, goes for advice and comfort. Young people about to marry ask the librarian to help them in making out a budget by which to furnish their small apartment.

Four years of college, supplemented by at least one year of professional education at a library school, is the initial requirement in library education. In addition to this a librarian is, according to A. L. A. standards, expected to acquire a good background in history, and in American, English and foreign literatures, as well as "at least a sufficient introduction to economics, sociology, education, psychology and science to enable him to read intelligently in those subjects," and a knowledge of foreign languages.

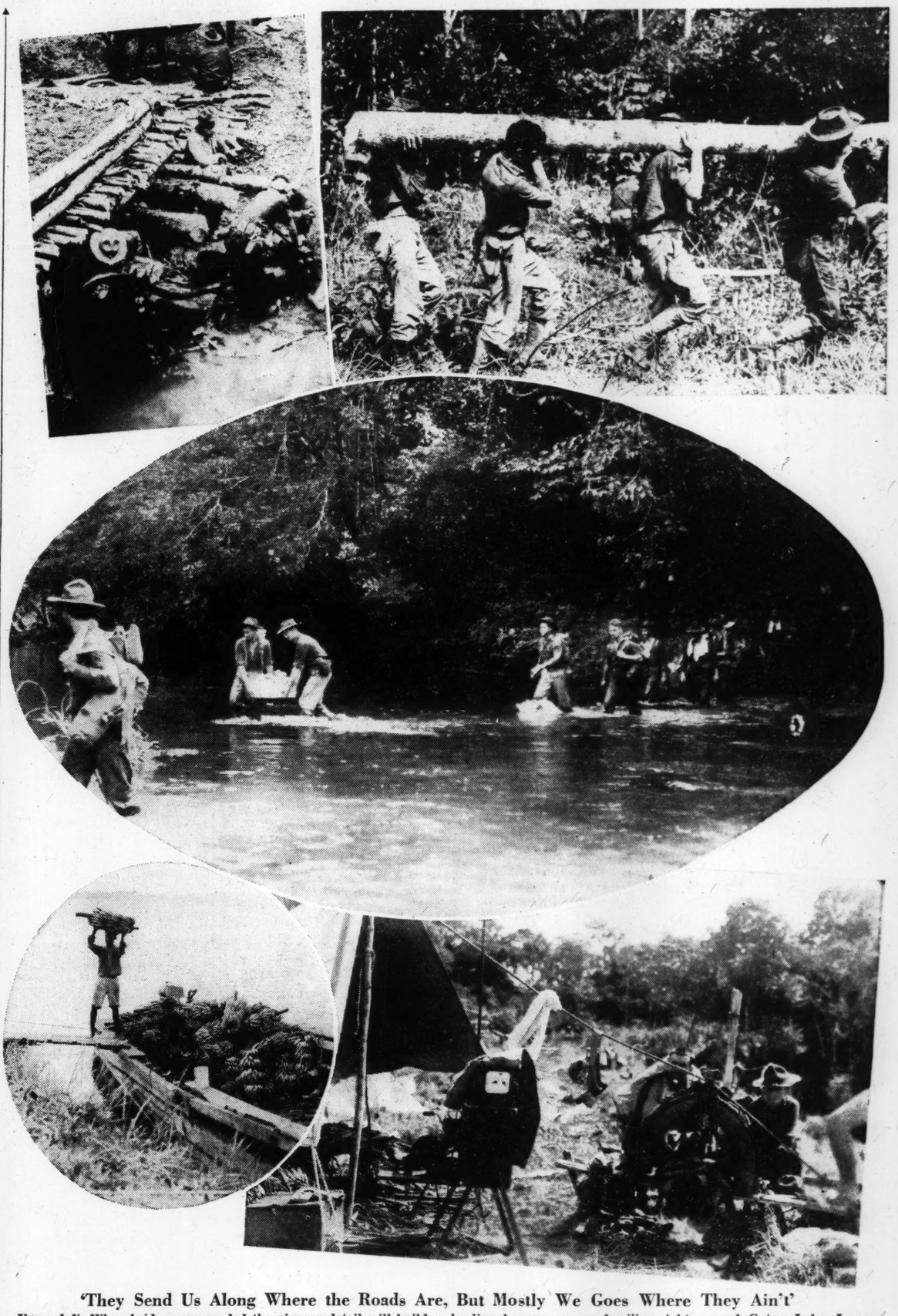
**"Cut the Library Fund!"**

After all this preparation and years of actual experience many librarians are drawing lower salaries than those paid to factory workers or stenographers. The first thing a city appears to curb, when faced with necessary economies, is the public library facilities. Sometimes only the hours are curtailed, thus saving light and fuel. Often book appropriations are decreased, and sometimes the library staff shrinks in number.

The Nazis recognized the power of the library when they compiled their list of books to be banished from public shelves. Those interested in home defense in the United States should give their libraries the fullest protection and encouragement, for they are part of an important and permanent defense.

# Across Panama: A Tale of Mud, Mire, and Mules

**2nd Artillery virtually slides across isthmus and learns lessons in 'jungleering.'**



**'They Send Us Along Where the Roads Are, But Mostly We Goes Where They Ain't'**

**Upper left: When bridges are needed the pioneer detail will build them. Upper right: If trees must be felled, the pioneer detail will fell them. Center: The infantry crosses a stream. Lower left: Natives loading bananas are a familiar sight around Gatun Lake. Lower right: "Radio communications in order, Sir." This mule packed radio unit has proved its merit in the jungle.**

Panama Canal Defenses

Dear Army Wife:

I've learned to appreciate what a genius Kipling really was at description since coming to Panama and struggling with army life in the tropics. In one of his poems he writes, for example: "They send us along where the roads are, but mostly we goes where they ain't"; and that described the march of the 2nd (Pack) Artillery across the isthmus from Fort Clayton to Fort Davis.

It was a march that will go down in the history of all jackass artillery, not because it failed to establish a record, but because of the rainy weather conditions under which it was made. It was Col. G. H. Franke's plan, according to Maj. C. R. Gildart, to accomplish the transit from the Pacific to the Atlantic in three days. The best record so far for any outfit had been five days. Drake made it from Nombre de Dios to Panama in 10 days and since his time, British, Spanish, Indian, and American expeditions had duplicated the feat many times. Before Drake there had been the Spanish Conquistadores and of course, Balboa.

The first day was easy. The route followed the Gaillard Highway to its end at Gamboa and then struck off along a jagged mountain trail through coarse Cogon grass to the first camp site at Rio Frijole.

## Mountain Trail Followed

The second day's march was along an extremely rugged mountain trail following a razor-back forested ridge, cut by many deeply eroded precipitous ravines—18 miles to Rio Gatun via Agua Sucia. The head of the column left Rio Frijole at 6:30 a. m. and stopped at 10 a. m. It was planned to have all batteries in Camp at Rio Gatun well before dark. It would have been accomplished too, if it hadn't been for the rain.

First it started coming down gently about 2 p. m., a welcome refreshment in the dry season if it doesn't break loose. But it did break loose, first in sheets that brought the visibility down to the tail of the mule ahead, then with such light-hearted abandon it seemed the heavens must be one huge water tank whose bottom had suddenly dropped out. It rained for two and a half days. Raincoats were left behind as excess baggage in the dry season. And there were only two tent flies, one over the kitchen and the other over the officers' bed rolls.

As Major Gildart describes it in his report to the Field Artillery Journal, "the camp was the worst mud hole imaginable." All the men present were fed. A few spent the night on stacked forage, others on rigging lines and under tarpaulin coverings. A few pitched pup tents in standing water, but most of the men circled around the fires and spent the night leaning up against trees with their feet in water from 4 to 12 inches deep.

## Mud Like Axle Grease

"It was apparent to all officers present," Major Gildart said, "that in the morning the battalion would face a serious ration and forage shortage. The radio was drowned out in the downpour, and no way appeared to send for supplies except by messenger, and that dismounted, since it was probable that no animal would be able to traverse the steep, slippery grades. (Panama mud in rainy weather is just like so much axle grease.) Two men volunteered, Corporal Lester Bordelon and Private Arthur Johnson. They left at 9:00 p. m. in the drenching rain and pitchblack night to travel four miles of steep muddy jungle and mountain trail and 13 miles of bad road to France Field. Arriving there at 3:30 a. m. they delivered the message to Capt. Thomas McGregor, the supply officer who had been sent on ahead to Fort Davis. Captain McGregor ordered Johnson to return immediately to Camp Young to stop the Quartermaster Pack Train.

"The soldier started out by truck, which soon became stalled in the mud. Dismounting, he plodded on through the night, adding more miles to his march on foot. In all he covered 25, 21 of which were on foot under conditions that exceeded the experience of the oldest inhabitant. At any rate, the resourcefulness and endurance of the men accomplished the objective and the 2nd Field Artillery was supplied by pack train and by boat in time to prevent undue hunger."

While all this was going on, two batteries were spending the night on the steep mountain trail, unable to continue the march on into the Rio Gatun camp until the third day. The path on the ridge was so steep, in fact, that it was like standing on the back of a razor-backed hog. Yet the trail was as muddy, it seemed, as the camp site down below. So difficult and churned up was the trail that it took Headquarters Battery and Batteries B and C all day to travel the remaining 1⅔ miles.

Pioneer detachments had labored all day long cutting steps in the grades, slanting them into the risers. Many mules fell with their loads, necessitating the removal of the entire pack and repacking. Several sunk belly-deep in the mud. Some slipped off the "hogback" and rolled, slid or fell sometimes as much as 40 feet down from the ridge. There was no noonday meal for the troops, orders having been issued to conserve food.

Those who have had much experience with mules know that they are indeed animals of no mean intelligence. A horse will go on until he drops in his tracks, but not a mule. Mules are inclined to doubt the intelligence of humans, and they care not a jot for Army orders, no matter how many stars the commander wears. When a mule wants a rest he stops where he is even if it means blocking the whole column, and when he has recovered his strength then he is ordinarily willing to proceed.

The climb out of Rio Gatun on the fourth day was the steepest and most difficult climb of the entire trip. Men were posted at the trail's side to cut steps for the mules and keep them free from mud and water. Under these circumstances the mules were turned loose and details were placed at the end of the stretch to catch up the animals. It took almost ten hours for the battalion to clear a point one and three-quarters miles from the start of the march. In all, nine miles were covered the fourth day, the outfit reaching Camp Young and erecting battery camp sites along all available ridges, making a large, attenuated battalion site, but one which would be comparatively dry. Some drying out was accomplished at Camp Young, but it wasn't until two days later at Fort Davis that the troops were completely dehydrated. All things considered, they made the march in exceptionally good time and order, and the lessons in jungleering during rainy season with mules carrying weapons and supplies, were well worth the effort. It is such marches as this that gain "surprise" over an enemy and contribute to battles won.

Affectionately,
Your "Commanding Officer"

# Excerpt From a Letter Home

Panama

. . . I shall always remember X as the day when the Battle of the Trousers was won. Not ordinary trousers but Trousers, of black tropical worsted, for dress. We were required to pay our respects to the Commanding General and his staff "at the earliest possible opportunity" after arriving at a new post, in evening uniform.

So six of us went down together to order our dress clothes the day after our arrival. They were promised in five days, then seven, then for Monday sure, finally for Tuesday night of a certainty. But Panama is the land of "mañana" or tomorrow.

Tuesday was the final day which military courtesy permitted to elapse before calling. We told that tailor he had just an hour and a half to produce, or else we would be jumped on by the "Jineral"; and if we were jumped on, he could expect similar action from us.

An hour passed, and we were still waiting. Things didn't look very hopeful even though native workers were supposed to be laboring overtime on the pants somewhere in the rear of the shop. Then the phone rang and the tailor answered:

"Oh yes, General. . . . Yes, General.

"No sir, they are not ready yet. Two cutters didn't work yesterday and today they took a too long siesta. Ready tomorrow sure.

"Yes, General."

He hung up and turned to us. "You see what troubles I got. Now even the General is after me. He's got visitors coming tonight maybe, and he wants his pants sure."

You know now how we won the Battle of the Trousers. We made certain that no deliveries were made to Fort Y that night.

PROCLAMATION
We the People and Government of the UNITED STATES ABHOR
AGGRESSION, SLAVERY AND THE CRUEL & INHUMANE TREATMENT OF CONQUERED PEOPLES
WHAT ABOUT VIVISECTION AND THE CRUEL AND INHUMANE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS?
L.F. Van Zelm
IT'S PRETTY HOT OUT TODAY, MR. THOTLES, AND YOUR DOG'S SUFFERING SHUT UP IN YOUR CAR
HOT? WHY, IT SEEMS QUITE COMFORTABLE
CLUB LOUNGE
ANIMALS GIVE SO MUCH AND ASK SO LITTLE — PLEASE TREAT THEM CONSIDERATELY
My dear Master — How would you like to be left in an automobile on a hot day with very little air? Even with ALL the windows open, the heat is suffocating and I'm SO thirsty. Please don't take me out and park on a hot day again.
SIGNED: Your faithful Dog
SUGGESTION TO ALL HUMANE SOCIETIES
PRINT CARDS, ON THE ORDER OF THE ONE ABOVE, AND HAVE YOUR MEMBERS PUT THEM IN CARS CONTAINING NEGLECTED DOGS
BE KIND TO ANIMALS CLUB
DAVID DINGLEY OF HARRISON, MAINE, PLAYS BALL WITH HIS PUPPY EVERY DAY
AILEEN EDWARDS OF BRONXVILLE, N. Y., KEEPS HER BIRD BATH FILLED WITH COOL WATER
WRITE IN AND TELL US WHAT YOU DO TO MAKE YOUR PET HAPPY

By a Staff Artist

# Battle of the Left-Handers Takes Place at Commonwealth Country Club Tomorrow

## Ruth Has Not Changed Much From Days as Ball Player

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

There was no mistaking that mincing walk or that massive figure of the one and only Babe Ruth, who stood out like an oak tree in a pine grove among the group of caddies, spectators, and golfers who were approaching the short 18th tee at Commonwealth Country Club late yesterday afternoon.

It was the same Babe all right, a bit heavier and a few years older, perhaps, but still the same fellow whose feats on the baseball diamond and whose actions off have made him the hero of a million kids.

Despite the fact that he has been out of baseball for five years, it still seemed strange to see the Babe with a golf club instead of a baseball bat in his hands. The inference is obvious, though. He still loves to hit a ball.

**Scored a 79**

Yesterday, playing in a foursome that included Commonwealth's pro, Russ Hale, Ruth got around the newly enlarged course in 79 blows, not a bad score at all when it is considered that he was viewing for the first time a layout made increasingly difficult by wet grass. "Aw, I'll be lower tomorrow," he said back in the clubhouse. "You just wait and see."

Ty Cobb, the Babe's opponent in tomorrow's match for the benefit of the Golden Rule Farm in Franklin, N. H., was not due to arrive in Boston until today. When Ruth learned that Cobb was to play at the Newton course in the afternoon, he made plans to take another practice round this morning.

**No Advantage**

Originally it was planned not to have either of the competitors see the course until the match tomorrow. In that way, it was thought, neither would have an advantage nor would the gate receipts be spoiled by persons watching them practice and then giving the match the go-by. Ruth, however, makes his own rules, and his first words when he arrived here yesterday asked the directions to the club.

After his round yesterday, Babe relaxed in the locker room. One foot was bothering him, so he took off one shoe and stocking and wiggled his toes in time with his words. "No, I've never seen that guy play golf," he replied in answer to a question. "But I hear he's pretty good. At least that's what he has been telling me ever since this golf business came up.

**"Business Engagement"**

"You know, we were supposed to have a match last summer. We made arrangements when he came up to the house for dinner one night. The next day he called to say he couldn't make it because of a business engagement he had forgotten. Later I found out that he had spent the day at the World's Fair."

Ruth admitted he had been playing a lot of golf lately, "about five times a week on courses around New York City," he said. "My lowest has been a 70 at Winged Foot, and that course is no push-over. I have had several 70's," he went on, "and some day I'm gonna get into the 60's." Babe didn't say that some of his scores have ranged up on towards 90, probably preferring to let Tyrus Raymond know the worst he can expect.

**Cobb Serious**

From New York comes the word that Cobb is just as serious as Ruth about winning tomorrow. He consulted Walter Hagen by telephone in Detroit and asked Jimmy Demaret for a few pointers when the Texas star dropped up to his room. He said his lowest score was a 71 at Lakeside in San Francisco but added that unfortunately he was not consistently that low.

Tomorrow's match will start at 2:30 and the two former baseball stars will compete for a trophy put up by Bette Davis, the motion picture actress, who yesterday wired President Bob Worden of Commonwealth to buy a cup and charge it to her. Miss Davis, who owns a home at Sugar Hill in New Hampshire, has become tremendously interested in the Golden Rule Farm and the cup is one of her many contributions to the New England Boystown. One of the boys from the farm will make the presentation to the winner.

**To Go to Game**

This afternoon Ruth planned to go to the Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game at Fenway Park. It will mark the second time this season that he has seen a ball game, the first having come when he saw the Yankees beat Bobby Feller and Cleveland 4-1 at the Stadium last June 14. He is tremendously interested in Ted Williams, and feels the lanky Sox outfielder is a threat to his batting and home run honors.

With Cobb due to play golf this afternoon, it is probable that the two will not come together until tomorrow afternoon. When they eventually meet on the first tee, there may be some fun. If not there, then there will be some on the ensuing 18 holes, for each wants to win and each is certain he is going to win.

## *Factors in Cleveland Flag Drive*

By a Staff Photographer

**Upper left: Mickey Heath, slugging right fielder of the Indians, who in recent weeks has been closing in on Ted Williams in the American League batting race. Mickey was hitting .380 as he faced the Red Sox this afternoon.**

**Upper right: Gene Desautels, who spent four seasons in a Boston uniform and who does the Cleveland catching when Rollie Hemsley is on the bench.**

**Lower: Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack, sparkling double play combination in the middle of the Tribal infield, as they waited on the dugout steps for the start of the Fenway Park series.**

## Sports Around the Hub

### Kirouac Combines With O'Leary

With Amateur Tom O'Leary of Sharon helping him 12 times in 36 holes, little Eddie Kirouac of Franklin saw his first N. E. P. G. A. tournament appearance in three years crowned with success yesterday when he and his partner scored a 139 to win the Metropolitan style pro-amateur event at Blue Hill yesterday.

The two scored an even-par 71 in the morning, despite the heavy rain, and then added 68 in the afternoon. Their 139 total led the field of 52 pairs by two strokes, with Tom Mahan and Ray Hansbury of United Shoe and Tony Manero and Len Poor of Salem tied for second at 141. Mahan and Hansbury actually led the field with a fine 68 at the halfway mark, but they faltered to a 73 in the afternoon.

* * *

Ponkapoag Golf Club in Canton officially opened its new nine holes yesterday afternoon with Governor Saltonstall driving the first ball. The Governor played four holes with Mel Merritt, President of the Massachusetts Golf Association; Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Committee on Administration and Finance, and Talbot Chase, Past President of the M. G. A. The Governor, however, could play only four holes because of other engagements and his place was taken by Clarence Gibney, club professional. Merritt gave the new nine holes its initial record with his one-over-par 37. The new layout, designed by Donald Ross and bringing the total number of holes at Ponkapoag to 27, will be mixed with holes on the old second nine to form the No. 1 course, running 6,520 yards in length and carrying a par of 71. The course, operated by the Metropolitan District Commission, was opened July 1, 1932, and last year showed a profit of nearly $5,000.

* * *

The City of Salem will hold its 16th annual swimming meet next July 5 in the J. C. B. Smith Memoral Swimming Pool in Salem Willows. Entries close this Friday. There will be five events for men and five for women as follows: (men) N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-meter backstroke championship, N. E. A. A. A. U. junior 50-meter championship, State 100-meter championship, Essex County 100-meter championship, and a city 50-meter championship for Salem residents only; (women) N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-meter backstroke championship, N. E. A. A. A. U. junior 100-meter breaststroke championship, Essex County 50-meter championship, 100-meter open race, and 50-meter novice race. Entries should be sent to W. J. Marling, 40 Central Street, Beverly.

* * *

Carroll Cain won his third straight club championship at Oakley Country Club in Watertown yesterday when he defeated Draper Woodfin 5 and 4 in the 36-hole final. Cain scored a 69 in the morning round and was two under par when the match closed on the 14th green in the afternoon.

* * *

Rain yesterday caused the postponement until today of the start of the 17th annual Massachusetts junior tennis championships at Longwood Cricket Club. The girls' singles were due to start this morning, the boys' singles this afternoon, and the doubles and mixed doubles tomorrow.

## All-Star Game At Utica July 7

AMSTERDAM, N. Y. (AP)—Rome and Oneonta will contribute the most players to the Canadian-American Baseball League's first All-Star game July 7 at Utica.

Baseball writers of the circuit named eight Rome players to the northern squad of 16 and six Oneonta players to the southern outfit. Those selected:

Southern Team—First base, Wojtkowiak, Pittsfield; second base, Lange, Gloversville; third base, Sinram, Amsterdam; shortstop, Blakeney, Gloversville; right field, Barnes, Oneonta; centerfield, Beardon, Amsterdam; left field, Knickerbocker, Oneonta; catchers, Savino, Pittsfield, and McGah, Oneonta; pitchers, White and Waite, Oneonta; utility, Robinson, Amsterdam; O'Connoll, Gloversville; Hough, Amsterdam; Moore, Pittsfield; Puckett, Gloversville; Zagami, Oneonta.

Northern Team—Firse base, Clifton, Rome; second base, Greble, Utica; third base, Gladu, Quebec; shortstop, Ermisch, Rome; right field, Small, Three Rivers; center field, Block, Rome; left field, Riley, Rome; catchers, Miller, Rome, and Zubik, Utica; pitchers, Butsko, Rome, and Smith, Utica; utility, Pomorski, Three Rivers; Boenig, Quebec; Crockett, Rome; Hill, Rome; Iarossi, Three Rivers; Jelinococh, Utica.

Funk, Pittsfield, and O'Malley, Amsterdam, will be manager and coach respectively of the southern team and Riley and Hill, both of Rome, will act in similar capacities for the northern nine.

## Tribe Falls to Mediocre Pace on Eastern Journey

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Except for a series in Philadelphia, this has been a disappointing eastern tour for the Cleveland Indians. After dropping three straight at Yankee stadium, Roger Peckinpaugh rallied his forces in time to take three decisions from the Athletics at Shibe Park. But the following series at Griffith Stadium saw the American League leaders lose two out of three to the seventh-place Senators. All of which must be somewhat encouraging to the Red Sox, current opponents of the Tribe.

If either the Yankees or Red Sox could be at all consistent, Peckinpaugh might not be so contented. The Yankees of two or three years ago would have walked away from a club whose road record was no better than four wins and five loses.

**Close Race**

However, minus a dominating force this year, the American League race figures to be a thriller all the way. Today the Indians shape up as the class of the contenders. Tomorrow it may be the Red Sox or the Yankees. Perhaps the White Sox and Detroit will rally in the second half of the campaign. But no club is going to make it a one-sided run, not even the Indians with Master Bobby Feller in the driver's seat.

Despite that recent bombardment in Philadlephia, when the Indians buried Connie Mack's pitchers under 45 hits and 29 runs in a trio of contests, Peckinpaugh maintains that his boys are in batting slump. "Only Heath has been hitting the way you expect a first place ball club to hit it," said the manager today. "That's why we've lost so many one-run games." The Tribe is still moaning about that 1-0 setback Ken Chase handed them in 13 innings at Washington. Al Milnar went the full distance for "Peck."

**Heath Is High**

In Mickey Heath, the Indians have a slugger who may soon challenge Ted Williams' right to the batting leadership. Although in the stratosphere for several weeks, Ted tapered off a bit in the series with Detroit and St. Louis here, and early today was leading the Cleveland right fielder by .407 to .380. Mickey brought a nine-game hitting streak to Fenway Park today and had moved at a torrid .487 pace over that period.

Clarence Campbell has been playing center field and hitting the ball well for Peckinpaugh, but Roy Weatherly was back in the middle station this afternoon against the Red Sox. Roy usually hits hard at Fenway, although he is a left-hander. Ray Mack and Rollie Hemsley are in slumps, yet the latter catches practically every day.

**Feller Has 15**

The most valuable member of the Cleveland club, of course, is Feller, who has 15 victories with the season less than half gone. If allowed to continue in the American League through September, he should make the 30 level without any trouble and may even go as high as 32 or 33. The boy wonder from Iowa has three defeats. His earned run average, helped by several shutouts, is easily the best in the circuit.

Of the other Cleveland regulars, only Jim Bagby and Mel Harder are above the .500 rating in games won and lost. Harder's record was five and two going into today's game, while Bagby, who will work the second contest of the series tomorrow, has five triumphs and four setbacks. Bagby's pitching has been better in recent efforts, according to Peckinpaugh. Jim, you remember, wore a Boston uniform last year and went to Cleveland in the Pytlak deal.

It will be either Lefty Grove or Mickey Harris against Bagby tomorrow, with the one who gets an extra day of rest going against Feller in the series final on Thursday. Manager Joe Cronin, whenever you talk with him, always gets around to his pitching staff and the importance of Earl Johnson's loss. Earl has been ordered to rest, which means no throwing at all. It may be another week or 10 days before he is back on the starting line.

## Women Swimming Stars to Perform At Roxbury, Vt.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROXBURY, Vt.—Three of America's foremost women aquatic aces—Gloria Callen, Marilyn Sahner and Dorothy Williamson—will exhibit their prowess at Teela-Wooket Camp here on Saturday, July 26, it was announced by Director C. A. Roys. The young champions of the Women's Swimming Association of New York will appear in freestyle, backstroke and diving under A. A. U. sanction.

Miss Callen is considered the greatest swimmer in America today, holding several national titles and 12 world's backstroke records at distances ranging from 50 meters to 440 yards. In winning the 1940 national 100-meter dorsal championship, Miss Callen broke Eleanor Holm's international record by three-tenths of a second, in 1:18.4. Miss Callen, only 17 years old, has placed in every national championship meet in the last five years, and is acclaimed as the successor to Eleanor Holm as the world's premier female backstroke swimmer.

Besides being the American backstroke title-holder, Miss Callen is a member of the national championship medley relay team, and formerly was U. S. long-distance champion.

Miss Sahner, 15 years old, has developed rapidly in the freestyle ranks. She holds the Metropolitan senior 440-yard title, and is a member of the national championship 880-yard relay team. Miss Williamson is one of the most promising fancy divers in the East.

This will mark the first appearance of the stars of the Women's Swimming Association of New York in the State of Vermont.

## Motorboat Shorts

Claims for three inboard runabout one-mile records, made at Ocean City, N. J., on May 30, have been submitted to the racing commission of the American Power Boat Association. The new marks sought are: 43.616 m. p. h., set for Class B racing division by Edison Hedges, Atlantic City, N. J., in American Eagle; 40.686 m. p. h., Class D service division, by Walter Jennings, Philadelphia, in Minerva J III; and 37.501 m. p. h., Class F service division, by Daniel Murphy, Merion, Pa., in Dee-Jay II.

* * *

The New Orleans Power Boat Association, bolstered by the addition of seven new Class E inboard runabouts, owned by racing members, has under way the most ambitious power boat regatta program in Gulf Coast history. Two races already have been held and additional regattas are scheduled for: June 22, Lake Pontchartrain; July 4-6, Biloxi and Gulfport, Miss.; July 20, Lake Pontchartrain; Aug. 3 and 7, New Orleans; Sept 1, Madisonville, La.; and Sept. 14, Lafitte, La.

* * *

Lou Fageol, the San Marino, Calif., Gold Cup driver, is planning to send his former record-holding 725 cubic inch hydroplane, So Long, after the class one-mile mark of 100.987 m. p. h. set last fall by Herb Mendelson's Notre Dame, of Detroit. So Long held the speed toga a year ago at 97.451 m. p. h.

* * *

A count of boat traffic through the Shinnecock Canal on Long Island by Suffolk County officials during 1940 reveals that 6,537 craft used the waterway. The recreational value of Long Island's inland waters is emphasized by the fact that only 478 of the moats were commercial vessels; the remaining 6,059 being pleasure craft.

## Will Wednesday's Gallery Be Golf or Baseball Fans?

By A. Linde Fowler
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

An interesting angle to tomorrow's charity golf match at the Commonwealth Country Club between Babe Ruth and Ty Cobb is whether there will be preponderantly a gallery of baseball followers, or golfers. Will it be a case of loud cheers when one or the other wins a hole, or bangs out a particularly long and straight tee shot, followed by a shush, shush! admonition from one or many marshals? Or will it be an orderly, typical golf gallery, repressing its enthusiasm in the desire to be absolutely fair and impartial?

Both the Babe and Tyrus Raymond in their palmy days of diamond activities lived and thrived on those frenzied yells from grandstand and bleachers, were stimulated by them. Cobb got more of the razzes away from home. He thrived on them equally as he did on the plaudits. The more he was heckled, it seemed, the greater he performed. He carried his head high, cocky as they come. He compelled admiration by his daring deeds on the bases, his base hits in the pinches.

No ground rules in favor of the players will be invoked in this battle. A ball that hits a spectator will be merely a rub of the green for the player. A ball over the fence, or out of bounds, will be no home run, but loss of distance and an extra stroke for the player. It will do the Babe no good to slam his longest out of the park. Golf demands that the ball be kept within the territorial limits of the playing area.

**Great Battle**

Theirs will be the greatest golf battle of left-handers in the annals of the game, not because they are by any manner of means the greatest port-siders the game has produced, but because of their great reputations in baseball. That is not to say that as golfers they are dubs. Of Cobb's game, I know nothing other than hearsay. Of Ruth's I can speak more intimately, having played a round with him at the Bald Peak Country Club, New Hampshire, in 1936. Those who think that he's a long hitter but as wild as a hawk should have seen him that day.

The Bald Peak club at that time was running an annual invitation tournament and Ruth was invited. He was a trifle ignorant of the rules governing tournaments with a medal play qualifying round and, never having seen the course before the opening day of play, thought it would be wise to go out in the morning and get an idea of the layout. In that get-acquainted round he let loose his heaviest guns, without regard for caution, and as a result spent a good deal of time in the woods, arriving home with an 88.

**Putting Off**

All oblivious of the fact that the first round on an 18-hole medal play qualifying test is the one that counts, Ruth arranged to play in the afternoon with Jesse Guilford. I horned in, just to get a first-hand picture of the Babe's game. His drives were almost uniformly down the middle, low liners that had plenty of power behind them. He was right out with the mighty Guilford and actually more on the line. He did not putt well, but wound up with a 76, a well played 76 that easily might have been three or four strokes better. When he turned in the card he was informed that his 76 was out; his 88 was his qualifying total.

We headed for the clubhouse and Ruth sat down to mull it over. Finally, he decided that he would withdraw from match play. "I don't mind the 88," said the Babe, "but nobody is going to have the chance to point the finger at me as being a mug hunter, and that's what it would look like if I went into something like the fourth or fifth 16. I'm not saying that I'd win it, but it wouldn't look right."

**Played Exhibition**

So the Babe didn't go into the match play. Jesse Guilford, feeling that he was in a measure responsible, also decided to withdraw from match play and he and Ruth went out the next day for what amounted to an exhibition match, with quite a gallery, Ruth emerging that time with a 79. I have seen him on other occasions when he was not so good and also have seen some of those terrifically long hits that went astray. Once, in a round with the cartoonist, Franklin Collier, Ruth sliced one clear over the Bellevue clubhouse from the 18th, and anybody who remembers that hole will attest that that was a "home run" in any league.

As for left-handers in general, I often have been asked if there ever was a topnotch port-sider in golf. Chick Evans might give an answer to that one. He was playing against Bruce Pearce of Australia in the British amateur championship of 1911 at Prestwick, Scotland, and with a start of 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, gained a lead of 4 up. Through the 13th he was still 3 up; but Pearce kept plugging away, squared the match at the 17th and won at the first extra. Evans got into a trap there, and defied British tradition by doffing his coat and playing out in his shirt sleeves.

**Egan's Experience**

Chandler Egan, national amateur champion in 1904 and '05, caught quite a tartar in a left-handler in The Country Club Spring tournament of 1904 at Brookline, four months before he won his first national. He was 4 up on A. L. Ripley at the sixth, all square at the 17th and lost at the second extra.

Ripley, one of the most accurate left-handers I ever saw, tied Egan for the low gross in that tournament. He also defeated some other crack golfers of those days, among them John G. Anderson, who later was to be runner-up twice for the national amateur. A Boston left-hander of the wild type, but a good golfer withal, was Brice S. Evans. At one stage of his career he was rated among the longest hitters in the world, and he pulled off more spectacular shots than any player I remember. Among other things he took Francis Ouimet an extra hole in the Massachusetts amateur championship of 1913 at Wollaston, the first time Ouimet won that title and the same year he beat Vardon and Ray to win the national open. Evans squared that match with a birdie at the home hole and Ouimet won it with a birdie at the first extra.

## *Coach Says Washington Crew Has Not Regained Best Edge*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—Since the day in April when his varsity crew beat California in a record-breaking three-mile race, Coach Al Ulbrickson's University of Washington Huskies have been on the spot.

Though tomorrow's International then was more than two months away, the Huskies promptly were made favorites to repeat their 1940 Hudson River victory.

"It's unfortunate, but I've given up trying to talk people out of it," Ulbrickson said today. "They forget a lot can happen in two months—and this time it did."

What happened, chiefly, was that the Washingtons lost their edge, and didn't have proper weather conditions to regain it. Ulbrickson, therefore, feels that right now they are nowhere near the class they were in April.

"When we started this crew season, we didn't expect a thing," he explained. "We had only three holdovers from the 1940 varsity—Ted Garhart, at stroke, Charles Jackson at No. 5 and the bow man, six-foot-seven John Bracken. But the boys went out on their own to whip themselves into a crew.

"They did a great job. Against California they were as fine as any eight I've ever seen. They didn't miss or muff anything from start to finish. But after hitting that peak they apparently decided they were a crew, and could get it back any time. I think they've been finding out here that's easier lost than re-won."

It still is a powerful crew—more powerful, the coach is sure, even than his 1936 Olympic champions. But they lack that boat's polish. He doesn't say they won't win, but he doesn't think, either, they're the sure-shots everyone is making them.

Of the eight shells which will line up against his varsity at 5:45 p. m. (EST) tomorrow, Ulbrickson has the most regard for California, his neighbor on boathouse row. The Bears have exceptional smoothness and, while perhaps not greatly improved over two months ago, apparently have come back to more even terms with Washington through the Huskies' slump.

The other seven starters look like one great muddle. Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, new-comer Rutgers, Princeton, with style but perhaps without stamina, M. I. T. and even lightweight Wisconsin all figure to beat somebody across the finish line at the end of four miles. No one of them, though, has the stamp of a real threat to the West.

## Boston Batting

### Red Sox

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams | 180 | 57 | 77 | 13 | 48 | .407 |
| Cronin | 210 | 43 | 73 | 4 | 39 | .348 |
| Tabor | 202 | 27 | 66 | 8 | 49 | .327 |
| Di Maggio | 243 | 57 | 76 | 2 | 17 | .313 |
| Foxx | 207 | 49 | 61 | 11 | 51 | .295 |
| Doerr | 145 | 22 | 41 | 6 | 30 | .283 |
| Fox | 71 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 8 | .268 |
| Peacock | 88 | 9 | 21 | 0 | 14 | .239 |
| Pytlak | 148 | 11 | 34 | 0 | 19 | .230 |
| Finney | 217 | 37 | 49 | 1 | 17 | .226 |
| Newsome | 94 | 8 | 21 | 1 | 9 | .223 |
| Spence | 82 | 9 | 18 | 1 | 12 | .220 |
| Carey | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | .100 |

### Braves

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cooney | 168 | 18 | 56 | 0 | 8 | .333 |
| Moore | 183 | 23 | 54 | 4 | 17 | .295 |
| Rowell | 216 | 24 | 60 | 3 | 22 | .278 |
| Hassett | 66 | 9 | 17 | 0 | 7 | .258 |
| Miller | 210 | 23 | 52 | 4 | 25 | .248 |
| Sisti | 156 | 17 | 38 | 1 | 13 | .244 |
| Masi | 50 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 4 | .240 |
| Waner | 77 | 7 | 16 | 0 | 5 | .208 |
| West | 170 | 24 | 35 | 7 | 25 | .206 |
| Berres | 114 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 9 | .193 |
| Manno | 21 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 4 | .190 |
| Ross | 29 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 2 | .138 |
| Wietelmann | 21 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | .095 |
| Gremp | 20 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | .050 |
| Montgomery | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .000 |

## Hornsby Through

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP)—Rogers Hornsby has resigned, effective at once, as manager of the Oklahoma City Indians of the Texas League.

The former major league star is succeeded by right-fielder Homer Peel.

Hornsby quit the managerial assignment on his own motion, officials of the Indians said, because of the slumping attendance at the club's games. He said he would return to his home in St. Louis at once.

**Five Years Ago**
*By the Associated Press*

Joe Di Maggio, Yankees' rookie star, hit two homers in one inning as Yanks tallied 10 runs against White Sox, winning 18-11.

## *Lafayette's Intramurals*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTON, Pa.—Intramural athletics have become part of the curriculum at Lafayette College to such an extent that practically every one of the nearly 1,000 undergraduates at the college participated in the program supervised by George L. McGaughey, intramural director, according to Henry W. Clark, director of athletics.

The report for the college year recently ended, made by McGaughey, shows that 2,126 members of 237 intramural teams participated in the program during the year, the number being the largest in the history of intramural athletics at the college. Gymnasium classes which in past years provided physical training for those undergraduates not engaged in athletics have virtually been abolished.

"I believe that this year's program can be considered the most successful we have ever had," McGaughey said in his report.

Leagues in 14 different sports were organized during the year, with competition keen and awards being made to the champions of each league.

Basketball and bowling were the most popular sports during the winter months, soccer and football predominated in the fall, and basketball and track in the spring. Other sports in which the undergraduates took part were cross country, swimming, wrestling, ping pong, volley ball, squash and handball.

## Baseball Games

### Today

**American League**

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia (night).
Chicago at Washington.

**National League**

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (night).
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at St. Louis.

### Tomorrow

**American League**

Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.

**National League**

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (2).
Boston at St. Louis.

●BASEBALL●
Tomorrow Fenway Park 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

## *From 'Hit and Run' to 'Hit and Walk'*

Wide World

**Golf Is Their Sport Now**

**Babe Ruth, left, and Ty Cobb, two of the greatest stars baseball has ever known, have laid down whatever "quarrel" they had on the diamond and have picked it up on the golf links. Tomorrow at Commonwealth Country Club in Newton, they will play the first of a series of matches designed to settle which is the better golfer. On Friday the two battlers will shift the scene of their activity to Fresh Meadow in New York. If each wins one match, a play-off may be arranged for Detroit next week.**

# Freddie Fitzsimmons Comes Back Winning on Hurling Mound for Brooklyn Dodgers

## Veteran Knuckleballer Important Cog in Outfit

*By the Associated Press*

What might prove one of the most significant victories of the National League race was scored by Freddie Fitzsimmons of the Dodgers yesterday when he took Pittsburgh, 9 to 4, in one of the day's two big-league games.

The win did more than just boost Brooklyn within a half-game of the idle St. Louis Cards. It afforded almost positive proof that Fitzsimmons, the wonder veteran who won 16 and lost only two last year, is at last ready to begin taking a weekly turn for a team that is pennant minded.

This means that the Cardinals from now on have even a more desperate job on their hands trying to fight off the MacPhails.

**Aid for Staff**

The importance of Fitz being in there at regular intervals—even if only against second-division outfits—scarcely can be over-estimated. He supplied the one thing Brooklyn has shown signs of seriously needing—relief for Whit Wyatt, Hugh Casey and Kirby Higbe.

Fitz showed no sign yesterday of the injury that kept him from starting a game until May 26. The Pirates nicked him for seven hits in as many innings before he yielded to a pinch-hitter (and more about that later) in the eighth, but he was steady as a rock in the right spots and would have held the Pirates to a single run if second-baseman Pete Coscarart had not fumbled a grounder in the sixth and opened the way for three scores.

**Third Straight**

The victory was Fitz' third straight and his 13th in a row over the Pirates. It gives him the astonishing record of 19 wins against two losses, counting last year.

The score was tied yesterday in the eighth, 4 to 4, when Fitz gave way to a pinch-hitter Herman Franks, the young catcher who recently joined the Dodgers from Montreal. Two were on base. Franks lofted a home run into the upper right-field stand, and that was that. Joe Medwick, Dolph Camilli and Pete Reiser each inserted three hits in a 17-hit assault on two Pittsburgh twirlers.

Meanwhile, at Chicago, Claude Passeau of the Cubs and Hal Schumacher of the Giants hooked up in one of the season's most brilliant duels, with Passeau the eventual victor, 1 to 0. Schumacher allowed only four hits, but two of them were represented by Stan Hack's single and Bill Nicholson's double in the first frame. That beat him, as Passeau held the Giants to three blows.

### National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 43 | 21 | .672 | |
| Brooklyn | 42 | 21 | .667 | ½ |
| New York | 32 | 29 | .525 | 9½ |
| Cincinnati | 31 | 31 | .500 | 11 |
| Chicago | 30 | 33 | .476 | 12½ |
| Pittsburgh | 24 | 30 | .444 | 14 |
| Boston | 22 | 34 | .393 | 17 |
| Philadelphia | 18 | 43 | .395 | 23½ |

**Results June 23**

**Brooklyn 9, Pittsburgh 4.**
**Chicago 1, New York 0.**
**Only games scheduled.**

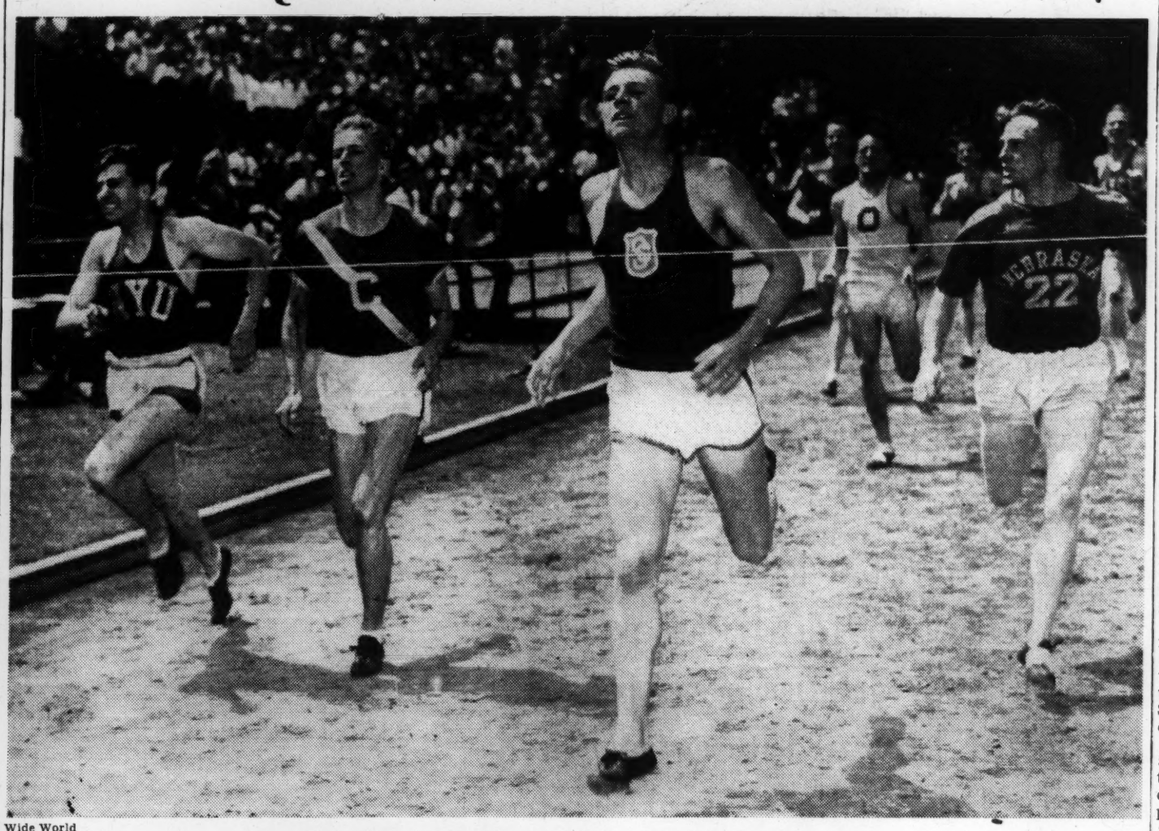
### American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 40 | 25 | .615 | .. |
| New York | 36 | 25 | .590 | 2 |
| Boston | 33 | 26 | .559 | 4 |
| Chicago | 32 | 29 | .525 | 6 |
| Detroit | 33 | 31 | .516 | 6½ |
| Philadelphia | 28 | 33 | .459 | 10 |
| St. Louis | 21 | 37 | .362 | 15½ |
| Washington | 22 | 39 | .361 | 16 |

**Results June 23**

**No games scheduled.**

## *Quartermiler Bests World Record*



Wide World

**Winning a Bang-up 440 in N. C. A. A. Meet**

**PALO ALTO, Calif.—Hubert Kerns of University of Southern California captures quartermile race in the fast time of 46.6s, with world record holder Grover Klemmer of U. of California able to get no better than a very close third to Harold Bogrow of N. Y. U. On the right, Gene Littler of Nebraska comes in fourth. Kerns broke into the spotlight in the Big Ten-Pacific Coast Conference meet only a few days before the N. C. A. A. meeting.**

## Hubert Kerns Breaks Into The National Limelight

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Last week Hubert Kerns was a fair-to-middling sprinter on the University of Southern California track team.

Today he is recognized as perhaps the greatest 440-yard runner in the business and the most likely to shatter the record of 48.4 seconds established by Stanford's Ben Eastman.

It all happened last week at the Pacific Coast Conference—Big Ten dual meet at the Coliseum when Kerns turned in the remarkable time for that distance of approximately 45.9 seconds in the final lap of the mile relay, which, incidentally, was won by the California team in the record-breaking time of 3:9.4. The Southern California team placed second by four inches—so close, in fact, that timers clocked them in the same time for the distance. However, because California officially won the race, the record will stand as theirs alone.

Kerns, the anchor man for his team, took the baton at least one yard behind Grover Klemmer, U. C.'s star track man. Kerns was able to close the distance, while jockeying for position, and finished right on Klemmer's heels, covering the distance at least a fifth of a second faster than Klemmer.

Another real highlight of the meet—and we do mean high—was Les Steers of Oregon, who boosted the world's record in the high jump to 6ft. 11in. John Wilson of Southern California finished second with a jump four inches lower.

Although losing the meet 80 to 56, the Big Ten aggregation made the best mark it has had in any of the five years it has been competing with the Coast tracksters.

This dual meet, when first launched, was expected to bring the two conferences together for an annual Rose Bowl football game. However, despite the success of these track and field ventures, the Mid-West division continues to fight shy of post-season gridiron contests.

* * *

While we're on the subject of track and field events, it might be wise to mention a Negro prep star here who undoubtedly will be heard from later. Already being referred to as another Jess Owens, he is Bill Smith of Belmont High School, who, in the recent city meet, won the 100-yard dash, the broad jump at more than 24 feet, and tied for first place in the high jump at 6ft. 5in.

In other words, the lad is good in many departments and probably will improve as time goes on. He definitely is someone to watch.

* * *

The Hollywood baseball team is in the doldrums.

It "enjoyed" a run of 10 straight defeats, winning a place in seventh position in an eight-team league.

Last week, in a game with San Diego, the Twinks almost got themselves a victory, but finally, after struggling for 13 innings, dropped the match 4-3.

Prospects next week aren't too good, for the Stars face Sacramento, which is 'way out in front of all Coast clubs.

* * *

The town is still talking about the performance of Pat Abbott, Flintridge wonder, in winning the Southern California amateur golf championship at Oakmont.

His sub-par game is said to be the finest bit of golf in the event's 42-year history.

"Hotter than a firecracker," as the saying goes, Abbott blazed over the course in seven under par to defeat Jimmy Clark, Long Beach, 3-2.

Smiley Quick, who was favored to win, was knocked out of the running in the semifinals by Bruce McCormick.

* * *

**Random Ramblings:** Getting set for the fall season, Hollywood's film studios are busy turning out football movies. Among them are "Harmon of Michigan," which starts soon, and Republic Studio's "King of the Texas Rangers," starring Sammy Baugh. . . . The Hollywood ball club thinks that $7,500 is too much for Pitcher Al Piechota and probably will give him back to the Indians—the Boston Braves . . . To avoid too much attention, Bing Crosby attempted to enter the Northwest Amateur Golf Tournament at Spokane, Wash., as plain Harry Lillis. Publicity-minded tourney officials, however, had different ideas and demanded that he use his full real name, Harry Lillis Crosby. Bing is able to shoot a 70 if fans don't bother him. **A. S., 3d.**

### Did You Know?

**Joe Jackson made 233 hits in 147 games during his first season with Cleveland, a record for freshman players. Lloyd Waner broke in with 223 hits at Pittsburgh.**

## *Sport Siftings*

The National Board of Governors of the National Hockey League will meet in Toronto Friday . . . N. H. L. President Frank Calder announced the meeting would be routine . . . Wisconsin won a race on the Hudson yesterday . . . A "Wisnell' four, made up of three Wisconsin coxswains and one from Cornell, beat Columbia and a Rutgers-Syracuse combine by open water in a half-mile race . . . Massachusetts Tech crew got in some needed work on the Hudson in yesterday's rough water as the Engineers have only been on the river since last Friday . . . "Athertons" —questionnaires on eligibility— were handed to Washington Huskies, who filled them out without a qualm, as not one of them is receiving financial aid.

* * *

The New York A. C. is planning to send a squad of 30 athletes to the National A. A. U. meet to be held in Philadelphia Saturday and Sunday . . . Another South American tennis player is breaking into the spotlight in New Jersey competition . . . Francisco Segura of Ecuador, South American champion, who plays a two-handed game a la Bromwich, the Australian Davis Cupper, is reported to have thrilled an Orange, N. J., crowd with brilliant shots . . . Johnny Hines, assistant to his brother Jimmy as pro at the Lakeville Club, in Great Neck, L. I., has been named pro at the North Hempstead Country Club, where he will take over his duties on July 1.

* * *

Eastern League President Tommy Richardson announces a total league attendance of 180,619 fans between opening day April 23 and May 31, inclusive, against 179,903 for the same period a year ago. . . . Dorothy Round Little, world famous English tennis player, has taken over her new duties as pro at the Seigniory Club in Quebec.

### National Basketball League Is Expanded

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Basketball League was increased from six to seven cities after the granting of a franchise to Toledo, Ohio.

Representatives from league cities at a meeting here approved the franchise, adopted a new constitution and re-elected Leo Fischer of Chicago commissioner and president.

As now constituted, the league embraces teams from these cities in addition to Toledo: Chicago, Akron, Ohio; Hammond, Ind.; Sheboygan and Oshkosh, Wis., and Detroit. Lon L. Darling of Oshkosh was chosen league treasurer.

## *Stanford Takes Wide Lead In College Golf Qualifier*

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 24 (AP)—Stanford's team, and 19-year-old Earl Stewart of Louisiana State, had to look back over their shoulders today to see the rest of the field as they entered the final 18-hole round of the 44th national intercollegiate golf qualifier and team championship race.

Stewart chopped four strokes off par with a brilliant 68 yesterday over Ohio State's fine layout to snatch a two-stroke lead in the race for the medal.

**Nine-Stroke Lead**

Stanford, seeking to erase the record of 601 it set in 1938, used only 285 strokes in getting its four-man team around the course in the squad event, building up a nine-stroke lead over Louisiana State.

Two of Stanford's stars, Charles Finger and Dee Replogle, were in a tie for second with two-under par 70's, but the 150-pound Stewart, who lives in Dallas, Texas, played yesterday as if he would be hard to catch.

Just a week ago Stewart recovered from a serious injury and he put in his first practice strokes Friday for the tournament.

With nine of the field of 169 starters winning a decision over par, and 80 having scores of 78 or better, indications were that the 155's at the end of today's play would have to go extra holes to decide some of the 64 match play positions.

F. Dixon Brooke of Virginia, the defending champ, was among those with 78, while Alex Welsh of Illinois, the Big Ten king, and Robert W. Brownell of Duke, the southern intercollegiate ruler, had 75's.

Back of Stanford and L. S. U. in the team fight were Ohio State with 297, Illinois 298, Texas 304, Duke 305, Notre Dame 306, Georgetown 307, Wisconsin 308, Virginia 309, and Northwestern 310.

Match play starts Wednesday and continues through Saturday.

## Schoolboy Promises Swim Records

This lad is 15 now, but some day he may be as prominent in the swimming world as Johnny Weismuller, Ralph Flanagan, and Eleanor Holm. He's Kenny Marsh, member of the class of 1943 at Roosevelt High School, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and any swimming coach in Iowa would give a lot if the boy were on his team.

Competing in the junior B division, he swam the 40-yard freestyle in 0:10.4, two-tenths second better than his former best time, and the 100-yard freestyle in 0:57, nearly two seconds faster than his old time. In both events, he was well ahead of the times recorded by older competitors.

Marsh in 44 competitive starts has led the field across the finish line 42 times and has swum on 15 winning relay teams. He holds the State A. A. U. men's record for the 100-yard freestyle.

Dave Armbruster, coach at the University of Iowa, hopes Marsh fulfills his plans to enroll there upon graduation from high school.

The youth began swimming when eight years old and almost ever since he has been swimming from four to six hours a day. He is six feet tall, weighs 180 pounds, and has tremendous arm strength. His coach, Lea Baugham, says he's just beginning to utilize his strength and that he eventually will make even faster times.

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results June 23**

**International League**

Rochester 4, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City 3, Newark 1.
Baltimore 3, Syracuse 2.

**American Association**

No games scheduled.

**Pacific Coast League**

No games scheduled.

**Texas League**

Fort Worth 7, San Antonio 1.
Houston 5, Dallas 1.
Oklahoma City 8, Shreveport 4.
Tulsa 7, Beaumont 2.

**Southern Association**

Nashville 7, New Orleans 5.
Chattanooga 4, Memphis 2.

**Eastern League**

Springfield 5, Elmira 0.
Williamsport 6, Hartford 0.
Albany 6, Scranton 3.
Binghamton at Wilkes-Barre, wet grounds.

## Novikoff Dropped

CHICAGO (AP)—The sad Russian has gone away—but a lot of Chicago Cubs fans hope he'll be back another day.

Lou Novikoff, who came to the Cubs last spring as the most highly publicized rookie in National League history, is back in the minors as a member of the Milwaukee club. He failed to meet major league standards so was sent to the American Association team for more seasoning. His new boss will be genial Charlie Grimm, who still believes Lou some day will develop into a great hitter.

## Northwestern Prices For 1941 Grid Games

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EVANSTON, Ill.,—Prices for Northwestern University's home football games next fall will range from $2.20 for the opener with Kansas State to $3.30 for the Notre Dame game, which will be played at Dyche Stadium for the second year in a row. The price for all four Big Ten games will be $2.75 each.

A season ticket for the six home games will be $14, a saving of $2.50 over the single price. The only away-from-home games are with Ohio State and Minnesota, and both come on consecutive week ends, Oct. 25 and Nov. 1. The season ticket sale will open Aug. 1.

The 1941 schedule of games follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Oct. 4—Kansas State at Evanston | $2.20 |
| Oct. 11—Wisconsin at Evanston | 2.75 |
| Oct. 18—Michigan at Evanston | 2.75 |
| Oct. 25—Ohio State at Columbus | 3.00 |
| Nov. 1—Minnesota at Minneapolis | 2.75 |
| Nov. 8—Indiana at Evanston | 2.75 |
| Nov. 15—Notre Dame at Evanston | 3.30 |
| Nov. 22—Illinois at Evanston | 2.75 |

ENGLAND

LONDON

CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
*Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners*
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
EVERYTHING HOME-MADE


## *Public Links Event Draws Record Entry*

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The 20th annual national public links golf tournament has drawn a record entry of 2,824 players, it was announced yesterday by the U. S. G. A., the total exceeding by 223 the mark set last year.

The championship will be decided over the Indian Canyon Golf Course at Spokane, Wash., July 14-19, and most sectional qualifying rounds will be held between June 27 and 30. A few already have been held, and the rounds at Kansas City and Omaha have been cancelled because of lack of interest.

The entrants will compete for 187 places, with the five former champions, exempt from the qualifying test, boosting the Spokane field to 192.

The Denver district drew the largest entry—517 players competing for 12 places. The San Francisco district, with 16 places open, drew 281 contestants.

The five former champions who have entered are Charles Ferrera, San Francisco, winner in 1931 and 1933; David A. Mitchell, Atlanta, 1934; Al Leach, Cleveland, 1938; Andrew Szwedko, Pittsburgh, 1939; and Robert C. Clark, St. Paul, 1940.

The qualifying sites and the number of entries, with the number of places in parenthesis, follow:

Tucson, Ariz., 10 (1); Los Angeles, 97 (12; San Fransicco, 281 (16); Denver, 517 (12); New Britain, Conn., 20 (5); Jacksonville, Fla., 3 (1); Atlanta, 33 (3); Honolulu, 22 (3); Boise, Idaho, 17 (3); Idaho Falls, Idaho, 3 (1); Chicago, 246 (4); Indianapolis, 36 (5); Wichita, Kan., 6 (1); Louisville, 28 (4); New Orleans, 31 (3) Baltimore, 87 (6); Detroit, 112 (8); St. Paul, 61 (6); St. Louis, 28 (3); Helena, Mont., 3 1); Amsterdam, N. Y., 14 (3); Buffalo, 150 (6); New York, 34 (6); Pinehurst, N. C., 28 (3); Fargo, N. D., 12 (2); Cleveland, 63 (5); Dayton, Ohio, 65 (6); Tulsa, Okla., 24 (4); Portland, Ore., 96 (8); Philadelphia, 47 (5); Pittsburgh, 78 (6); Houston, Texas, 113 (4); Salt Lake City, 102 (7); Seattle, 262 (14) Spokane, 55 (6); Milwaukee, 35 (4).

## Major Leaders

*By the Associated Press*

**American League**

Batting—Wiliams, Boston, .407; Heath, Cleveland, .380.
Runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, 60; D. Di Maggio, and Williams, Boston, 57.
Runs Batted In—Keller, New York, and York, Detroit, 59.
Hits—Heath, Cleveland, 89; J. Di Maggio, New York, 87.
Doubles—D. Di Maggio, Boston, 22; Boudreau, Cleveland, 21.
Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 9; Travis, Washington, 8.
Home Runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, and York, Detroit, 15.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, and Kuhel, Chicago, 8.
Pitching—Feller, Cleveland, 15-3; Benton, Detroit, and Ryba, Boston, 5-1.

**National League**

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .358; Slaughter, St. Louis, .349.
Runs—Hack, Chicago, 53; Moore, St. Louis, 52.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 56; Slaughter, St. Louis, and Ott, New York, 47.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 87; Moore, St. Louis, 80.
Doubles — Dallessandro, Chicago, 20; Slaughter, St. Louis, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 18.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Moore, Boston, 6.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 17; Camilli, Brooklyn, 15.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Reese, Brooklyn, and Hopp, St. Louis, 7.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 6-0; Nahem and Krist, St. Louis, 5-0.

## Arnovich in 1-A

DULUTH, Minn. (AP)—Morrie Arnovich, member of the New York Giants' baseball team, came home fore re-examination by his draft board, and was placed in Class 1-A.

He expects to report with the next selection of draftees July 22.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Don McNeill won national clay courts tennis title, beating Bobby Riggs, 6—1, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3. Alice Marble beat Gracyn Wheeler, 7—5, 6—0, to take women's title.

## *In the Dugout*

*with Rumill*

### Ryba, Boston's New Fireman

As the Red Sox move along in third place, within a swinging bunt of the American League lead, the individual and collective clubbing of Ted Williams, Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, Jim Tabor, Dom Di Maggio and Bobby Doerr get the biggest play. The long hit is their trademark. Ted is over .400, Foxxie is high in homers and run production, Cronin has come back with a good year at short, and Tabor is having his best at third.

But if the Red Sox stay up there the rest of the way, give a couple of cheers to a homely hombre by the name of Mike Ryba. Mike would never win first prize in a beauty contest, but in the matter of relief pitching, there isn't a better looking man in the American League.

**Short on Mound**

As everybody interested in big league baseball knows by this time, the Boston club has been short on pitching for several years. Two good hurlers might have won the pennant for them last year, and the year before, and the year before that. Joe Cronin has had the power. But there were too many afternoons when the Sox tallied eight or nine runs, only to see victory torn from their grasp when the opposition pushed over 10 or 11. It got to be a habit.

This spring as Cronin gathered his outfit together at Sarasota, it was the same old story—good hit, no pitch, is the way Mike Gonzales would probably put it.

But Joe's mound situation has been surprisingly improved since the start of the flag race, and among the chief reasons for this upward trend is the bull pen activities of Iron Mike Ryba. Four times Iron Mike has walked to the rescue and emerged with a triumph, which, with an earlier starting win over the Senators, gives him a five-and-one record for the season. There were raised eyebrows when the Hub team let Joe Heving go to Cleveland, for he had been Cronin's No. 1 fireman. But Ryba has lowered those eyebrows.

**Due To Retire**

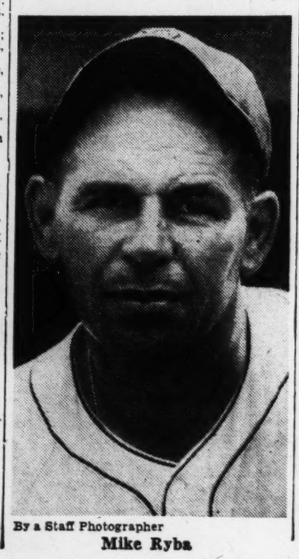
Had the Red Sox failed to buy Ryba, he probably would now be forgotten in the minors, or a coach with the Cardinals. Mike might have kept pitching in the St. Louis chain for another year, but this is doubtful. He was due to retire from active duty and settle somewhere in the Redbird organization where his experience could be spread among youngsters on the way up. He was one of the most valuable members of the far-flung system created by Branch Rickey and Sam Breadon, and will never be unemployed as long as these two gentlemen are connected with baseball.

Watching Ryba operate on the mound, consistently making the best hitters in the American League look like a bunch of bushers with his screwball and varied speeds, you wonder how he could have escaped regular duty in the majors for so many years. To the Cardinals, of course, he was more valuable in the minors than he could have been at Sportsman's Park. At least, they give that as their reason for keeping him down. But a lot of scouts must have guessed wrong if they turned away from Iron Mike year after year. Cronin might not have him now except for a personal scouting trip.

**Second Nature**

Some of the younger members of the Red Sox cast say Ryba has made them better pitchers this spring, with his occasional coaching and words of wisdom. Nothing in Mike's contract says he must do this, but it comes natural with him. He did it so long for the Cardinals, tutoring has become a second nature.

Never out of shape, Iron Mike should have another good season in that right arm of his—possibly two. But Cronin's only immediate concern is this year, and if Mike can hurl the Red Sox into the next World Series, Joe will see that the relief ace is taken care of in the future.



By a Staff Photographer

**Mike Ryba**

## Welp and Hankins Receive Honors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Captain of the University of Iowa's 1942 baseball team is Bill Welp of Bancroft, catcher; while Norman Hankins of Conesville, right fielder, is the most valuable Hawkeye player of 1941.

Coach Otto Vogel announced results of the voting following the completion of the season.

Welp, who will be a senior next season, has played steady ball behind the plate for two years. He ranked fourth among Iowa batters this year with a .268 average.

Hankins, leading batter of 1941 with .321, performed brilliantly in right field in his senior season. He was a fixture there after April 22, beating out two other candidates.

By winning the most valuable player designation, Hankins becomes eligible for the award of the Big Ten trophy given by the coaches to the league's most valuable. This trophy was won by Jim George of Iowa in 1938 and Harold Haub in 1940.

## Strickler Appointed

CHICAGO (AP)—Elmer Layden, commissioner of professional football, has announced the appointment of George Strickler, Chicago sports writer, as director of public relations for the National Football League. The appointment is for three years.

In 1924 when Layden was a star member of Knute Rockne's famous "four horsemen" eleven, Strickler served as athletic publicity director at Notre Dame.

## Champion Not To Defend U. S. Archery Title

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 24 (AP)—The National Archery Association championships will have to get along without the women's titlist this summer.

Ann Weber, the champion, will be too busy studying oceanic specimens at Woods Hole, Mass., furthering her study of biology, which she hopes some day to make her career. She has decided not to defend her national title.

She started in archery in December, 1937, with 14 other Bloomfield High School juniors and in the summer of 1939 she came home with the women's laurels in the Eastern Association competition.

Ann successfully defended her Eastern championship at Storrs, Conn., last year, establishing new tournament records. Then she entered the national and won.

She will start defense of her Eastern honors at Storrs Wednesday but after that will be out of competition until September when she will compete in the Metropolitan test.

## Three Unknown College Netmen Upset Favorites

HAVERFORD, Pa., June 24 (AP)—Three "unknown" players from the east, south and Pacific coast were rated dangerous contenders for the National intercollegiate tennis championship today.

The trio of unseeded performers, Marvin Kent of Lehigh, Joe Davis of Vanderbilt and David Freeman of Pomona, caused a buzz of excitement in the first day's competition yesterday by upsetting three favorites.

First off Kent, who recently changed his name from Kantrowitz, disposed of fifth-seeded Zan Carver of North Carolina, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1. Then Davis, who played poorly as a junior, up and bowled over third-seeded Billy Reedy of Southern California, 6—3, 6—2. Finally Freeman, whose name was left off the qualifying through a mistake, walloped fourth-seeded Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, former National public parks titleholder, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

First- and second-seeded Joe Hunt of the Navy and Ted Olewine, Southern California, couldn't get here from Chicago in time for initial matches and face their first competition today.

The other seeded players, Warren Christner of Texas and William Gillespie and Richard McKee, both of Miami (Fla.) University, stayed in the running. Cal Sawyier, of University of Chicago, created a mild flurry by upsetting Larry Dee of Stanford, 7—5, 6—4.

## Yesterday's Stars

*By the Associated Press*

**Freddie Fitzsimmons and Herman Franks, Dodgers**—Fitz won his 13th straight victory over Pittsburgh, 9 to 4, as Franks hit a pinch home run with two on and score tied.

**Claude Passeau and Bill Nicholson, Chicago Cubs** — Passeau strong-armed Giants into 1 to 0 defeat, Nicholson driving across game's only run with first-inning double.

## Schumacher 3A

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—The Little Falls draft board gave Hal Schumacher, New York Giant pitcher, a 3A classification yesterday, deferring army service because he is married.

TRAVEL
ON YOUR VACATION
Get acquainted with America. Take advantage of the low fares on railroads and bus lines this summer and see new places. You can crowd a lot of enjoyable sightseeing into a two-weeks vacation.
READ TRAVEL ADVERTISING IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

# There's a "DOGHOUSE" for Wives, too!

Husbands expect a lot these days. We have to be competent housewives, knowing mothers, gracious hostesses. And no matter how great our responsibilities, our husbands expect us to remain the smart, attractive girls they married. When we grow lax, we too find ourselves in the "doghouse."

But that's not often! We're modern New York wives and we know all the modern aids that make our jobs easier, more pleasant. Not the least of these is our newspaper.

Ours is a balanced newspaper—The New York Sun! With it we keep up with all the big developments in foreign and domestic news. When conversations turn to the war or diplomacy or defense, we can hold our own with any man. (To the quiet satisfaction of our husbands.) And The Sun keeps us just as well informed of woman's world! Its helpful news and advertising, its informative features and columns aid us in our housekeeping, shopping, entertaining, keep us alert to new fashions, foods and other subjects of feminine interest.

Because The Sun's appeal is so intelligently balanced, it's our newspaper, our husbands', and our families'. If our husbands ever forgot to bring it home in the evening, they'd really be in the "doghouse." It's the newspaper we depend upon!

The Sun
NEW YORK

Commerce and Finance

# Committee Asks Stiffer Tax Levies on Estates, Corporations

Business and Industry

## N. Y. Utility Is Unable To Float Issue

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The attempt by New York State Electric & Gas Corp. to market by competitive bidding $35,393,000 thirty-year bonds and 120,000 five per cent preferred shares, has failed.

Bidders were lacking for the preferred stock. There were four tenders available for the bond part of the financing. Under Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, the financing must be accomplished as a whole and not piecemeal, and the company had to reject the tenders for the bonds.

In the market the lack of an adequate tender for all the securities was attributed to a regulation by the Public Service Commission of New York State that par or better had to be paid for the 5 per cent preferred stock. Market indications are that a loss might result to underwriters if that price were paid.

**Sale Under Rule U-50**

This attempt was the first projected sale under Securities and Exchange Commission rule U-50, which requires competitive bidding on all flotations of registered public utility holding companies and their subsidiaries.

R. D. Jennison, President of the New York State Electric & Gas Corp., opened the tenders at the local office of the utility company and following brief examination of the tenders the sale was called off. New calls for sealed tenders will be issued, Mr. Jennison indicated.

It was disclosed at the meeting that the best tender for the bonds represented an interest cost to the issuer of 3.04 per cent. Market comparisons made thereafter determined the bid to have been that of an insurance company, presumably the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This bid, according to tables prepared by the proposed issuer, was either 101.665 for 3⅛ per cent bonds or 99.216 for 3 per cent bonds.

**Tenders Submitted**

Halsey, Stuart & Co. headed a syndicate that is understood to have submitted the next highest tender of 101.335 for 3⅛ per cent bonds. A group headed by Blyth & Co., Inc. and Smith, Barney & Co., jointly, was reported next with a tender of 100.819 for 3⅛s. The First Boston Corp., Glore, Forgan & Co. and associates were reported to have bid 100.76 for 3⅛s.

While tenders of 99 or better were acceptable for the bonds, the conditions of the New York State agency called for par or better on the preferred, and no New York bankers organized syndicates for that part of the flotation. A Middle Western group endeavored to form a syndicate for bidding on the preferred, but failed to put in an appearance at the sale.

After the bids were opened, one of the New York groups is reported to have made suggestions with respect to the preferred, but they were not regarded as a bid and had no effect upon the procedure.

## $511,000,000 RFC Notes Are Offered

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Treasury today placed $511,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes on the market.

The notes will earn one per cent interest and mature April 15, 1944.

Of the new notes, $300,000,000 will be sold for cash and the remainder exchanged for some old RFC notes which are coming due.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, handling the sale, said the $300,000,000 cash would be used for defense lending and purchasing by the RFC.

## $15,000,000 N. Y. State Bonds Sold

Albany, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—New York State sold today $15,000,000 of long-term bonds to a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank, New York City, at an annual interest cost to the State of 1.1946 per cent. Proceeds will be used to finance State institutional construction.

The bonds, Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine said, will be dated June 26 and will mature in equal annual installments over a 25-year period. Other bidders were J. P. Morgan Company, Lehman Brothers, the National City Bank and the Bank of Manhattan, all of New York City.

## All 25 Blast Furnaces In Youngstown Working

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—For the first time within steelmen's memory—possibly in history, all 25 blast furnaces in the Youngstown district are producing iron simultaneously.

Republic Steel Corp. lighted fires June 18 in its one idle blast unit, blown out for repairs during the coal mine work stoppage.

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation's No. 3 blast furnace at the Clairton, Pa., works near here resumed operation after a suspension for repairs.

Addition of the furnace put 22 of 25 Carnegie Illinois furnaces in operation in Allegheny (Pittsburgh) County. All of the company's 11 furnaces at Youngstown, Ohio, are in blast.

## House Body Increases Levy On Estates, Gifts, Profits

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Higher estate and gift taxes, estimated to yield approximately $113,700,000 more than current rates, were recommended tentatively by the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday as part of its plan to raise $3,500,000,000 additional revenue annually.

The committee figured that these levies, together with the new individual income and corporation taxes already tentatively agreed upon, would produce a total of about $2,594,600,000.

It is proposed to raise the remaining $905,000,000 needed to attain the $3,500,000,000 goal by excise taxes which are levies such as those now imposed on whiskey, beer, new automobiles and refrigerators. Taxes on soft drinks and higher rates on gasoline and theater tickets are among suggestions the committee has received.

**Small Estates**

Because of the passing of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, it was decided to defer action on excises at least until Friday. Some members said they hoped to complete action on the entire bill by the end of this week.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, announced that in recommending the new estate and gift levies, the committee had decided to retain the present lump sum exemption of $40,000 for both estate and gift taxes.

The new rates would increase taxes most sharply on relatively small estates. The committee took the view, it was said, that large estates already were heavily taxed.

On estates between $45,000 and $50,000, for instance, the rate was jumped 300 per cent—from 2 per cent to 6 per cent.

Illustrating how the new levies would apply, the committee said that a net estate of $50,000, before the exemption of $40,000 had been deducted, would pay a tax of $495 as compared to $220 under the present rate, an increase of 125 per cent. A net estate of $1,000,000 would pay $282,405 instead of $228,780.

The highest effective rate under the new program would be 72.7 under which a net estate of $100,000,000 would pay $72,685,885 compared to $72,521,380 under present law.

**Lower Than Treasury Proposal**

The rates proposed by the committee are lower than those recommended by the Treasury Department. The Treasury proposed to lower the exemption to $25,000 from $40,000, and suggested much stiffer rates which, with the lower exemption, would have produced approximately $347,000,000 additional revenue as compared to the $113,700,000 which the committee proposal would raise.

The following table shows the amount of taxes on various size estates under present law and under proposed rates. The gift tax rates are uniformly 75 per cent of the estate taxes:

| Amount of tax (including 10 per cent supertax | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net Estate | Present Law | Proposed Law |
| $50,000 | $220 | $495 |
| 60,000 | 660 | 1,485 |
| 100,000 | 4,620 | 8,745 |
| 200,000 | 21,680 | 35,245 |
| 400,000 | 63,780 | 92,105 |
| 600,000 | 112,340 | 152,105 |
| 800,000 | 167,340 | 215,245 |
| 1,000,000 | 228,780 | 282,405 |
| 2,000,000 | 588,000 | 668,685 |
| 4,000,000 | 1,499,640 | 1,646,325 |
| 6,000,000 | 2,655,140 | 2,819,645 |
| 10,000,000 | 4,323,500 | 5,488,005 |
| 20,000,000 | 12,532,700 | 12,697,205 |
| 40,000,000 | 27,391,820 | 27,556,325 |
| 100,000,000 | 72,521,380 | 72,685,885 |

## Goulds' Bellwether of Rail Empire—Missouri Pacific—Dropped From List

NEW YORK (AP)—Missouri Pacific Railroad common and preferred stocks which had a combined par value of more than $150,000,000 but an actual market value, on the basis of last reported quotations, of only a tiny fraction of that sum, have been suspended from dealings by the New York Stock Exchange.

The shares were removed from the exchange list because their equity and interest in the 12,000-mile system were wiped out under the reorganization plan approved by the Federal Court at St. Louis.

The common last sold on Thursday in the stock exchange at 18 cents a share. A few days earlier the preferred closed out its career on the big board with a sale at around 30 cents a share.

Original Missouri Pacific stock was listed in the exchange Sept. 25, 1872. The common stock just removed sold as high as $101 a share in 1929, although it never paid a dividend. The preferred, in that boom period, reached $149.

In the late '90's and early years of this century stocks of the Missouri Pacific, then spearhead of the railroad empire created by Jay Gould and expanded by his son, George J., figured prominently in the notable bull and bear markets of that time.

## Universal Pictures Receives Big Loan

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A loan agreement has been concluded by Universal Pictures Co., Inc., with the First National Bank of Boston and Bank of the Manhattan Co., whereunder $5,600,000 will be available to the company for production and general corporate purposes. The loan, announced by J. Cheever Cowdin, chairman of Universal, is for three years, optional for renewal for another year, and provides for 5 per cent interest.

## New Controllers' Group Planned for New England

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A new controllers' group, to be known as the New England Controllers' Association, is in process of organization, it is learned from H. I. Kleinhaus, General Manager of the Controllers' Congress of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, with which the new organization will be affiliated.

Winston M. Tripp, controller for The Albert Steiger Company, of Springfield, Mass., and Frank A. Orth, controller for Gladding's, Inc., of Providence, R. I., have been doing the initial organization work, and the first meeting of the group is scheduled for June 25, at the Hayden Hotel, in Springfield.

## Italy's Wheat Crop Is Reported Larger

ROME, June 24 (AP)—Sabato Visco, vice-president of the Italian Grain Guild, reported today that Italy's wheat harvest this year would exceed that of last year and estimated it at 268,225,000 bushels.

H told the ghild that because the Italian people complied with rationing regulations, the past year's grain supplies have lasted until the new crop.

**Warner Bros. Pictures**

NEW YORK (AP)—Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries reported a net profit of $2,782,544 for the 26 weeks ended March 1 equal after dividend requirements for the period on the $3.85 preferred stock, which is in arrears on dividends, to 70 cents a share on the common stock compared with a net profit of $1,518,497 or 35 cents a share in the 26 weeks ended Feb. 24, 1940.

*Takes New Post*

**Wilber B. Downes**

Elected a Vice-President of Wendell P. Colton Advertising Agency. Mr. Downes has been Resident Manager of the Boston office of the agency for six years. He will have jurisdiction over New England territory and his headquarters will continue to be in Boston.

## Kellogg Resigns OPM Position As Power Consultant

WASHINGTON (AP) — C. W. Kellogg, chief consultant on electrical power of the Office of Production Management, has resigned because of a rule against employment in the OPM of trade association officials.

Mr. Kellogg is President of Edison Electric Institute, New York City, the trade association of the electric utility companies.

Mr. Kellogg announced his resignation in a letter to William S. Knudsen, OPM director general. The letter said that Mr. Kellogg had been advised by William S. Batt, deputy production director of a new regulation prohibiting trade association officials from serving OPM.

Officials disclosed that the rule was adopted by Mr. Knudsen and his associate director, Sidney Hillman, last Tuesday. Nothing was said immediately as to the reason for the policy.

It was presumed that other officials in the defense organization would have to make the same decision as Mr. Kellogg made, either to remain with OPM or leave it and remain with their trade associations.

In a speech at Buffalo, June 3, Mr. Kellogg expressed the view that there was no prospective shortage of electric power. Two days later the OPM said that Mr. Kellogg was expressing his personal view and "does not represent the position of the Office of Production Management."

Emphasizing the sharpness of the disagreement, the OPM statement, approved by Mr. Knudsen, added that "it is clearly evident that without civilian curtailment in important areas sufficient power will not be available to produce the supplies of aluminum and mangnesium demanded by the growing aircraft and lend-lease program."

## Competitive Bidding Test Is in Offing

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The financial district expects the first test of competitive bidding for public utility common stocks to come July 8 when Standard Gas & Electric Co. will consider offers for 590,527 shares of San Diego Gas & Electric Co. common.

The sale is intended to help Standard reduce its system to integration, complying with the public utility act of 1935.

## Meat Consumption in '40 Up 1,250,000,000 Pounds

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—The national live stock and meat board reported today that approximately 18,712,000,000 pounds of meat were consumed last year, or an increase of more than 1,250,000,000 pounds over 1939.

The board placed the Nation's meat animal population at 143,000,000, stating it was "ample to insure a plentiful supply."


**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | July 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | July 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | July 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | July 17 |

**Other Massachusetts Savings Banks**

| | |
|---|---|
| Somerville Savings Bank | July 1 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | July 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | July 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | July 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | July 20 |


## Defense Work Feels Shortage Of Materials

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 23—Defense contractors and sub-contractors, especially small companies, of which the New York area has a larger number than any other section of the country, are beginning to feel the pinch of the shortage in raw material supplies, according to announcement by Philip M. McCullough, who was placed in charge of the New York office of the priorities division of the Office of Production Management last week. The scarcity of materials is becoming more aggravated as more and more commodities go under formal priorities, Mr. McCullough said.

The local priorities division head declared that business men were beginning to understand the use of priorities and were co-operating to the fullest extent to prevent unnecessary delays. He emphasized that numerous hardships would be worked on various civilian goods industries as the defense program ties up more and more materials, but held this was inevitable if the program was to be carried to a successful conclusion.

He promised that everything possible would be done to ease the burden of non-defense industries. He stressed, however, that establishment of a regional priority division of the OPM did not change the normal procedure on Army and Navy contracts.

Mr. McCullough voiced concern over the plight of small companies which, he said, would find their raw material supply sources seriously curtailed by mid-summer. In this connection he praised the work of the defense contract service in this area in finding defense tasks for small operators.

The procedure of the priorities division here in snipping red tape and getting materials for defense contractors was governed by two major considerations, Mr. McCullough revealed. The first, he said, was whether the temporary stoppage of materials until preference ratings were obtained would shut down a plant and throw men out of work, and the second was the need for expediting the defense program as a whole.

**Business Failures Decline**

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended June 19 totaled 230, compared with the same number in the previous week and 296 in the comparable week of 1940, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

## *The Week in Wall Street*

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

The stock market moved on upward last week and yesterday, continuing the trend of the previous three weeks and so carrying the averages to the highest levels since early April.

Several reasons are being given in the street for the continued uptrend. Probably the most frequent explanation is the continued rise in commodity prices, and the even more significant switch of general opinion to the expectation of still further rises during the summer. The argument that this should contribute to rising share prices, however, seems more traditional than logical, since by far the sharpest rises are in raw materials, a considerable proportion of them produced by foreigners or farmers whose stocks are not included in the averages.

The slower rise of finished goods means that most listed companies are likely to be caught between rising raw material prices and only slowly rising finished goods prices. When the coiled spring of public opinion gets sufficiently squeezed by higher prices, the back pressure will come first against finished goods prices, not against those of raw materials.

**War as Stimulant**

More impressive as an explanation of higher share prices was the Russo-German war. The nearest immediate effect is likely to be the calling off of Communist sabotage and strike-fomenting in this country, as the party line has had to be again revised. The Daily Worker this morning states that the recent alleged alliance between Russia and Germany was "non-existent," that "Communism and Hitlerism are the antithesis of each other—as day to night," and that "it is incumbent that the American people give full support and co-operation to the Soviet Union . . . in its struggle with Hitlerism. . . ."

A full meeting of the national committee of the Communist Party has been called for Saturday to consider the war situation, which may put an end to troublesome shenanigans in the N. M. U., the C. I. O.-U. A. W., the C. I. O.-F. E. W. O. C., the Die-Casters' Union, Teachers' Union, etc. And in Europe itself the German eastward movement seems sure to give the British at least some temporary respite even if, as appears likely, the German army cuts through the Russian forces like a meat-chopper through cheese.

While business activity continues its acceleration, the outstanding business development now is the near prospect that defense priorities will cause sharp recessions in non-defense activity. The armed services are pressing for a 50 per cent cut in auto output on the reported ground that auto makers are getting too much steel.

Rubber consumption is to be cut back slowly from the present 71,000 tons a month to 50,000. One out of four manufacturers recently polled reported a cut already in non-defense output and three out of four expected one soon. There is talk that private home building may soon have to be cut, and so on.

The big question is whether defense orders will be placed fast enough and output speeded enough to offset the consequent loss of employment. It is also said that the near-critical shortage of steel scrap may soon cause some recession in steel output.

**Shortages More Numerous**

New highs and shortages appeared in commodities. Cotton poked on upward on an impending shortage in the free supply. All rubber imports are now to be Government controlled, a 20 per cent cut in use is on the slate, and the price is to be pegged at 18½ cents at the Straits, which means round 20½ cents here. The 15-cent hide-price ceiling is causing packers to hold back hides.

A shortage of lead is developing as it is substituted for scarcer metals. Domestic sugar is strong, due to shipping shortages, particularly from the Philippines, and to heavy buying, not all of which can be going into invisible stocks; and some of Cuba's surplus may go into molasses for conversion to explosives.

The belated order freezing German and Italian funds is much discussed. The Axis powers could retaliate against the even larger American funds with them but for the fact that these American funds were frozen, or pretty seriously chilled, long ago, and American property investments in the Axis countries are already taken over in all but name.

Medium bonds have been moving up with the stock market. High-grades continue firm. Excess reserves tumbled again to the lowest since January, 1940. An increasing volume of rail equipment issues is appearing. The instalment credit people are hurrying to beat the banking officials in tightening and shortening their credit terms.

## OPACS Hits Price Rise On Refrigerators

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply sent requests today to 47 of the largest manufacturers of furniture and to 16 producers of household refrigerators to halt price rises and cease other activities leading to inflation and economic "demoralization."

Leon Henderson, price administrator, asked the furniture makers to cease immediately the "open" method of quoting prices.

A growing number of furniture manufacturers are refusing to quote firm prices, but instead are leaving the matter of prices open until the time of shipment, Mr. Henderson's letter stated. He declared the practice would upset the market and seriously affect the general price level.

"We are also concerned over the fact that the price of furniture has risen considerably during recent months," the letter continued. "If such prices continue in this and in other industries the result will be inflation and demoralization not only in your industry but over the economic system generally."

Asking that no new price advances be scheduled without prior consultation with the OPACS, Mr. Henderson suggested it was better for the manufacturer to "refuse any customer's order which he is not sure of his ability to fill, rather than to resort to the open price method."

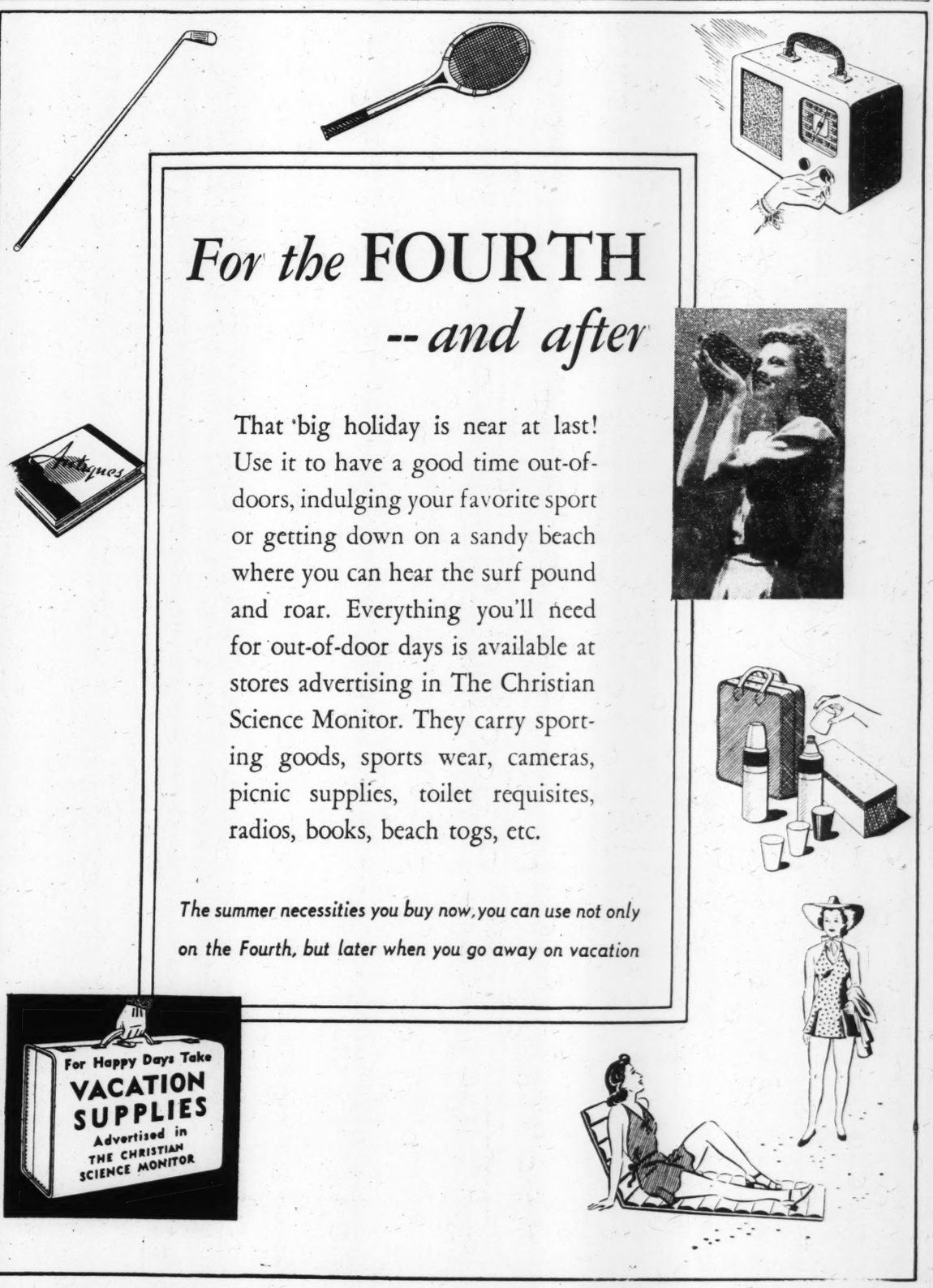
While the letter went only to the 47 largest manufacturers, Mr. Henderson sail similar requests would be sent to some 3,200 other producers all over the country in the next few weeks.

The letter to producers of household refrigerators went to firms turning out approximately 97 per cent of the output. It declared that Henderson's office was studying recent price increases "with a view to determining their justification." This hint of further action to control refrigerator prices was not amplified with any suggestion as to what action might be taken if the price boosts were found to be unjustified.

Mr. Henderson told the refrigerato rmakers that his iffice would be glad to arrange for discussions with producers in advance, if they felt any new price advances were necessary.

**Equitable Securities Corp**

NEW YORK (AP)—The Equitable Securities Corp. has been awarded $4,290,000 of equipment trust certificates of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.



For the FOURTH
--and after
That big holiday is near at last! Use it to have a good time out-of-doors, indulging your favorite sport or getting down on a sandy beach where you can hear the surf pound and roar. Everything you'll need for out-of-door days is available at stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. They carry sporting goods, sports wear, cameras, picnic supplies, toilet requisites, radios, books, beach togs, etc.
The summer necessities you buy now, you can use not only on the Fourth, but later when you go away on vacation
Antiques
For Happy Days Take VACATION SUPPLIES Advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 754,140
1941 volume to date 61,445,412
1940 volume to date 123,378,265

## Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The war-buying enthusiasm of Monday soured appreciably in today's stock market and further profit cashing put leaders down fractions to a point or more.

Rails and a few senior issues managed to post advances now and then, but steels, motors, oils and utilities usually were in the losing column. Recoveries were scarce near the final hour. Dealings slackened substantially on the reversal, with transfers at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares compared with 750,000 yesterday.

Sustaining forces were observed in the cheerful business picture, although these were not sufficient to offset growing doubts in financial circles that the Soviets would be able to withstand the sweeping Nazi invasion. It was realized that, while the shift in the European conflict provided a respite for the British, the thought was present that a quick German victory over Stalin might prove a distinctly bearish influence.

Among wavering stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, Sperry, Texas Corp., Union Carbide and International Harvester.

Up occasionally were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Youngstown Sheet and American Smelting.

Backward in the curb were Creole Petroleum, American Cyanamid "B," Aluminum of America, Gulf Oil and Wright Hargreaves.

**Bond Market Lower**

Buying interest in today's bond market lacked the vitality shown yesterday on bullish appraisals of the German-Russian hostilities and slightly lower prices ruled over a considerable part of the list near the close. A few rail and miscellaneous industrial issues were resistant.

Second thoughts on the Russian-German conflict appeared to temper somewhat the bullish ideas expressed yesterday in a broad buying movement for liens of all descriptions.

Some of the Monday leaders opened moderately lower and displayed little recovery power during the morning.

Best action was shown by such issues as St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, International Telephone 5s, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Texas Corp. 3s, Nickel Plate, 5½s and Walworth 4s. These were fractionally higher.

Moderately lower were Standard Oil (NJ) 2¾s, Western Maryland 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

Japanese loans were heavy. Other foreign groups were narrowly irregular.

U. S. Governments accounted for only a small trade. In the over-the-counter market long term Treasuries were slightly higher.

## Commodity Futures

**Cotton**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 14.70 | 14.70 | 14.51 | 14.53 | 14.71 |
| October | 14.93 | 14.95 | 14.74 | 14.74 | 14.75 |
| December | 15.03 | 15.03 | 14.82 | 14.84 | 15.03 |
| January | 15.07 | 15.07 | 14.90 | 14.90 | 14.95 |
| March | 15.08 | 15.10 | 14.90 | 14.91 | 15.06 |
| May | 15.10 | 15.10 | 14.91 | 15.92 | 15.10 |

**Lard**
At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.70 | 10.70 | 10.80 |
| September | 10.97 | 11.02 | 10.92 | 10.92 | 11.05 |
| October | 11.05 | 11.12 | 11.02 | 11.05 | 11.12 |
| December | 11.27 | 11.35 | 11.25 | 11.25 | 11.35 |

**Soybeans**
At Chicago

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 1.46¾ | 1.48¾ | 1.46¾ | 1.47¼ | 1.49¾ |
| Oct. old | 1.41 | 1.42¼ | 1.40⅝ | 1.40⅝ | 1.42½ |
| Oct. new | 1.40¾ | 1.42¼ | 1.40½ | 1.40⅝ | 1.42½ |
| December | 1.42 | 1.43½ | 1.41½ | 1.41¾ | 1.43¾ |

**Wool**
Grease

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 93.0b | 93.3 |
| October | 93.8 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 93.5 | 94.0 |
| December | 94.0 | 94.0 | 93.6 | 93.6 | 93.7 |
| | Tops | | | | |
| July | 126.0 | 126.0 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 126.0 |
| October | 123.2 | 123.3 | 122.0 | 122.0 | 123.5 |
| November | 11.7 | 12.8 | 121.0 | 121.0 | 122.0 |
| b—Bid. | | | | | |

**Crude Rubber**
New Standard

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 20.80 | 21.00 | 20.80 | 21.00 | 20.85 |
| December | 20.90 | 21.00 | 20.85 | 21.00 | 20.90 |

**Cocoa**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 7.55 | 7.65 | 7.55 | 7.62 | 7.61 |
| September | 7.68 | 7.74 | 7.65 | 7.71 | 7.71 |

**Sugar**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NY Sep No. 3 | 2.56 | 2.56 | 2.53 | 2.54 | 2.55 |
| Wld Sep No. 4 | 1.07 | 1.08½ | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06½ |

**Cottonseed Oil**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 12.33 | 12.53 | 12.32 | 12.41 | 12.49 |
| Oct. | 12.30 | 12.41 | 12.22 | 12.31 | 12.39 |

**Hides**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 14.53 | 14.55 | 14.53 | 14.55 | 14.65 |
| December | 14.59 | 14.64 | 14.59 | 14.64 | 14.65 |

**Black Pepper**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.13 | 5.21 | 5.37 |

**Copper**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 12.00 | 11.90 |

**Raw Silk**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September | 2.97 | 2.97 | 2.95 | 2.95 | 2.97½ |

**Chicago Mercantile Exchange**

Butter

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov.* | 38.10 | 38.25 | 38.00 | 38.20 | 37.85 |

Eggs

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct.* | 29.95 | 30.35 | 29.95 | 30.30 | 29.80 |

* S.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | Jun23 |
| 51¾ | 44⅛ | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | Jun19 |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Adams Exp (.10g) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 22¾ | 19½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 2 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21¼ | Jun20 |
| 15⅞ | 12 | Addressog (1) | *3 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13 | |
| 42¾ | 35¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 7 | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ | + ⅜ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jun21 |
| 5 | 3⅞ | Alaska Jun (½) | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 20 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Alleg pf xw | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 10⅜ | 6¾ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 7 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 21½ | 15 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 25⅜ | 18¼ | Alleg Lud (1g) | 13 | 23⅛ | 22¾ | 23 | — ¼ |
| 11½ | 7¾ | Allen Ind (¼g) | 2 | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | Jun23 |
| 165 | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 4 | 152¼ | 152 | 152¼ | — ¾ |
| 11¼ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1a) | 1 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14¾ | 11¾ | Allied M (¾g) | 9 | 13 | 12½ | 12⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 5¼ | Allied Stores | 12 | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | — ¼ |
| 81¾ | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 2 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | — ½ |
| 37 | 25⅜ | Allis-Ch Mfg ½g | 5 | 28¾ | 28 | 28 | —1 |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¾g) | 3 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 16¾ | Jun18 |
| 1¼ | 1 | Amal Leather | 4 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Jun20 |
| 15¼ | 10 | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | + ½ |
| 58⅞ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | Jun23 |
| 18⅜ | 14⅞ | Am Ag Ch (.60g) | 1 | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ | |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 3 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | — ¼ |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Am Bk N (.10g) | 4 | 8⅛ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | + ¼ |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | Am Bosch | 2 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 29⅞ | Am Br Sh (.90g) | 4 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | — ¼ |
| 1¾ | 1 | Am Cable & R | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 78½ | Am Can (4) | 1 | 86½ | 85 | 85 | — ⅜ |
| 185 | 171½ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 173 | 173 | 173 | —13⅜ |
| 31¾ | 23 | Am Car & Fdy | 38 | 32 | 30½ | 32 | + ½ |
| 76 | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 2 | 76½ | 76 | 76½ | Jun23 |
| 23⅛ | 18¼ | Am Ch & C(.80g) | 1 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | M'y22 |
| 121 | 98½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 104¾ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | Jun23 |
| 83¾ | 61½ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | 47⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 17¼ | 9½ | Am Crys S (¾g) | 8 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ½ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jun20 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am European | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | M'y 8 |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Am & For Pow | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 17¾ | 11⅞ | Am FP$6pf(.60k) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jun23 |
| 21⅞ | 14¾ | Am FP$7pf(.70k) | 3 | 19 | 18¾ | 19 | — ¼ |
| 37⅛ | 21⅜ | Am & F P 2 pf | 3 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | Jun18 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2g) | 4 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| 4⅛ | 2¾ | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 30¼ | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jun20 |
| 51 | 44⅛ | Am Home (2.40) | 5 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅞ | 1¼ | Am Ice | 6 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jun23 |
| 22½ | 20 | Am Ice pf (½e) | 6 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jun23 |
| 4¼ | 3¼ | Am Internat'l | 7 | 3½ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Jun23 |
| 13¼ | 11 | Am Inv Ill (1) | 4 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Jun19 |
| 50 | 48 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | Apr29 |
| 17⅛ | 10¾ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 79 | Am Loc pf(3½k) | 9 | 95 | 92½ | 92½ | —2¾ |
| 13¾ | 10¼ | Am M & F (.54g) | 5 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 6 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 19½ | 15½ | Am Metal (½g) | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 16 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1¼ | + ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 30 | AP L $6 pf(4⅛k) | 9 | 33⅞ | 33¼ | 33⅜ | —1 |
| 39 | 25 | AP L $5 pf 3.44k | 4 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 6 | Am Rad & S .30g | 42 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 115⅞ | 117⅜ | Am Roll M (.70g) | 7 | 14⅜ | 14 | 14 | — ½ |
| 7 | 4¾ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 3 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 9½ | 7⅛ | Am Seating(½g) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 45¼ | 34 | Am Sm & R 1½g | 6 | 42⅞ | 42¼ | 42¼ | — ¼ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf (7) | 4 | 147½ | 147½ | 147½ | Jun17 |
| 54 | 37 | Am Snuff (3a) | 3 | 45¾ | 45 | 45 | Jun20 |
| 28½ | 19 | Am Steel F (½g) | 16 | 24⅞ | 24¼ | 24⅜ | — ¼ |
| 11¼ | 9⅝ | Am Stores (½g) | 3 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | |
| 13½ | 10 | Am Stove(.60g) | 8 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | — ⅜ |
| 19 | 13 | Am Sug R (½g) | 2 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅜ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jun23 |
| 14½ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 3 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ |
| 168¾ | 145½ | Am T & T (9) | 10 | 156¾ | 155¾ | 156⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 73½ | 62 | Am Tobacco (5) | 1 | 69 | 69 | 69 | + ½ |
| 74½ | 62 | Am Tob B (5) | 2 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | |
| 159 | 146¼ | Am Tob pf (6) | 5 | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | +2½ |
| 7 | 5⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4 | Am Water Wks | 13 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 99⅛ | 85 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | 84⅛ | — ⅞ |
| 8⅜ | 5½ | AmWoolen | 4 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ¼ |
| 64¼ | 51 | Am Wool pf (4k) | 19 | 63¾ | 62⅞ | 63½ | |
| 8 | 5 | Am Zinc L & S | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Jun23 |
| 54 | 46⅛ | Am Z prpf(1¼k) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Jun13 |
| 28⅛ | 22⅛ | Anaconda (1g) | 43 | 27¾ | 27⅜ | 27½ | — ¼ |
| 14¼ | 11⅛ | Anchor H (.15g) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | + ⅜ |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (½g) | 3 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| 2⅛ | 1 | A P W Paper | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jun18 |
| 30 | 25 | Arch-D M (.85g) | 1 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | Jun23 |
| 111⅝ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 111 | 111 | 111 | Jun23 |
| 5½ | 4 | Armour Ill | 49 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | + ¼ |
| 65½ | 47½ | Armour Ill p pf | 21 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | — ½ |
| 64 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 4 | 64 | 63½ | 63½ | —1 |
| 34⅜ | 23 | Arm Cork (½g) | 14 | 27⅛ | 26¾ | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 6⅞ | Arnold C (½g) | 4 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jun18 |
| 6¾ | 4¼ | Artloom (⅜g) | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Jun20 |
| 8⅛ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 49 | 8⅛ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 87 | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 1 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | — ½ |
| 99½ | 87 | AssdDG2pf 10¼k | 2 | 93¾ | 90¼ | 93¾ | Jun 9 |
| 35⅛ | 26 | Associates (2) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jun 3 |
| 30⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 99 | 29¾ | 29 | 29 | — ¼ |
| 70¼ | 60¼ | Atch T&SFpf (5) | 2 | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | 69⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 21¼ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 18 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅜ |
| 25¼ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indies | 3 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | —1 |
| 38¾ | 16½ | Atl G&W pf 2½g | 2 | 35⅛ | 34¾ | 35⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 24¼ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1) | 4 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20½ | + ⅜ |
| 110¼ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107¾ | Jun12 |
| 7⅛ | 6⅜ | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 50¼ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | Jun23 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (1½g) | 1 | 64 | 64 | 64 | Jun19 |
| 8½ | 6 | Atlas Tack (.15g) | 5 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 2⅞ | 1⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jun11 |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Aviation Corp | 17 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |

**B**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 18 | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 6 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 7½ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 11 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jun23 |
| 6⅛ | 5 | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barber As (½e) | 32 | 9½ | 8½ | 9⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 8½ | 6½ | Barker Br (¼g) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 7⅜ | Barnsdall (.30g) | 8 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Bath Ir Wks ½g | 8 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22½ | |
| 31⅜ | 25¾ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 2 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 | |
| 25¾ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 6 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | Jun23 |
| 103⅜ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | +1 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 109½ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | |
| 8⅜ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | *2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jun16 |
| 37¾ | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (2g) | 12 | 36⅜ | 36 | 36 | — ½ |
| 20⅝ | 15⅛ | Benef Ind (.85g) | 6 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 54⅜ | Benef Ind pf 2½ | 1 | 56 | 56 | 56 | Jun19 |
| 32 | 26¾ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 3 | 29⅞ | 29½ | 29½ | — ½ |
| 89½ | 68⅛ | Beth Steel (3g) | 15 | 74¼ | 73½ | 73⅝ | —1 |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 121⅞ | 121⅞ | 121⅞ | Jun23 |
| 28 | 23¼ | Bigelow-S (2g) | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | Jun23 |
| 21½ | 16½ | Black & Deck(2) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 6⅜ | Blaw-Knox .30g | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Bliss & L (¼g) | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jun23 |
| 18⅜ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 28 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 35 | 25½ | Bohn Al&Br(1g) | 1 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | — ¼ |
| 22⅜ | 17⅜ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | |
| 20⅛ | 18⅜ | Borden Co(.60g) | 2 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 16 | Borg-Warn .80g | 9 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | — ⅜ |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 4 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | Jun18 |
| 39⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 1 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | Jun11 |
| 4½ | 3¼ | Brew Corp(.20g) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | Jun18 |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Bridgeport (½g) | 7 | 10¼ | 10 | 10 | Jun23 |
| 25⅜ | 18⅛ | Briggs Mfg (1g) | 2 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅛ |
| 41 | 30⅞ | Briggs & S(1½g) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Jun20 |
| 44½ | 38 | Bristol-M (2.40) | 2 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | Jun18 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | Jun20 |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Jun23 |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Bklyn Un Gas | 7 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| 31 | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Jun11 |
| 23½ | 19½ | Bruns-Bal (1g) | 2 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅞ |
| 12⅝ | 9 | Bucyrus-E (.40g) | 1 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 10 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | — ¼ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Budd Wh (.20g) | 4 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | + ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 23¾ | Bullard Co (1g) | 2 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | Jun23 |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | 30⅜ | + ½ |
| 18½ | 15¾ | Burling M (.60g) | 6 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ⅜ |
| 53¼ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ | Jun21 |
| 8¾ | 7⅝ | Burr Add (.30g) | 5 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | Jun23 |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2⅜ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Jun23 |
| 5⅜ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15g) | 6 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Jun23 |
| 21⅝ | 19⅜ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 4⅜ | 3 | ButteCop&Zinc | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Byers (AM) Co | 3 | 9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | Jun23 |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack(¼g) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jun23 |

**C**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21¾ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 51⅝ | 51⅝ | 52⅝ | M'y 6 |
| 1½ | ¾ | Callahan Z-Lead | 3 | 1¼ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hecla(½g) | 28 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | + ¼ |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Camp Wy (.60g) | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅜ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry (.60) | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ¼ |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 8 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 39⅞ | 34 | Cannon M (1g) | 1 | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | Jun23 |
| 3¼ | 2¼ | Capital Adm A | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jun23 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpent Stl 1½g | 3 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | + ½ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10) | 2 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | Jun21 |
| 63 | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 5 | 62 | 62 | 62 | |
| 50¼ | 40 | Caterpill Tr (2) | 4 | 48⅛ | 47⅞ | 48 | — ⅜ |
| 28⅜ | 18⅞ | Celanese (1g) | 1 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 7 | Celotex Cp (1a) | 6 | 9¾ | 9⅝ | 9¾ | |
| 22¾ | 16¼ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 3 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | Jun23 |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jun23 |
| 3 | 1¾ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jun21 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 9 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(2g) | 5 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | |
| 5⅜ | 2⅞ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| 21¼ | 15¾ | Chain Belt (1g) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Jun16 |
| 20⅜ | 17½ | Champ P&F ½g | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | Jun23 |
| 18 | 12⅛ | Checker Cab | 3 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | Jun20 |
| 44⅛ | 34¼ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 13 | 36½ | 36⅛ | 36¼ | — ¼ |
| 102½ | 93½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 98 | 98 | 98 | Jun19 |
| 3 | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 7 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Jun21 |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Jun23 |
| 4⅜ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 4 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | Jun23 |
| 2⅜ | ½ | Chi Great West | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Jun23 |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8⅛ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 7 | ⅜ | ⅛ | ⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5 | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 1 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 15½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu Tool 1g | 3 | 14⅜ | 14⅛ | 14¼ | |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | Jun21 |
| 52½ | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Jun23 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jun23 |
| ¼ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | Jun21 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | Jun21 |
| 9½ | 8⅛ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jun17 |
| 13⅞ | 10¾ | Chickasha (¼g) | 21 | 14¼ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Childs Co | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 92⅛ | 55⅛ | Chrysler (3g) | 53 | 59 | 57½ | 57½ | —1½ |
| 10¾ | 8¾ | City I & F (.60g) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | + ¼ |
| 3 | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jun23 |
| 37¾ | 31¼ | Clark Equip 1½g | 5 | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32½ | — ¾ |
| 33¾ | 24½ | Clev Gr Br(.80g) | 3 | 26⅞ | 26⅜ | 26⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 39 | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 6 | 31¼ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ½ |
| 35 | 28½ | Cluett P (1¼g) | 5 | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (1½g) | 5 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jun23 |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ | Jun23 |
| 14 | 11½ | Colgate-P (½a) | 9 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 103½ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | Jun13 |
| 30¼ | 18⅛ | Collins & A 2½g | 2 | 19¾ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 20 | 14 | Col Fuel & I ¾g | 7 | 16⅜ | 16 | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 14⅞ | Col Br A (.90g) | 6 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ⅛ |
| 21 | 14¾ | Col Br B (.90g) | 4 | 15⅛ | 14¾ | 14¾ | Jun23 |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Col G&E (.10g) | 12 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 82½ | 73 | Col G&E pf A(6) | 2 | 75¾ | 75 | 75 | Jun18 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Colum Pict | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | Jun20 |
| 24⅞ | 21¼ | Colum P pf(2¾) | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | Jun18 |
| 80⅛ | 69⅞ | Colum Carb (4) | 1 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | + ¾ |
| 31 | 21¾ | Coml Credit (3) | 8 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | |
| 104 | 99⅜ | Com Cr pf (4½) | 2 | 102½ | 101⅞ | 102½ | +1 |
| 37⅞ | 28¼ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 5 | 29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 110 | 102½ | ComT cv pf(4¼) | 1 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | Jun20 |
| 11½ | 8⅜ | Coml Solv (¼g) | 21 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Com'th & South | 103 | ⅛ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 64¼ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 3 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ | —1 |
| 30⅛ | 24¼ | Com Edis (1.80) | 10 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25½ | |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(¼g) | 2 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | Jun12 |
| 18½ | 14 | Congoleum (1) | 10 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16½ | |
| 33 | 22½ | Cons Airc (2g) | 15 | 30¼ | 30 | 30¼ | |
| 15⅞ | 10½ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 5 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | + ¼ |
| 7½ | 5¾ | Cons Cop (¼g) | 13 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | |
| 23⅜ | 17¼ | Cons Edison (2) | 9 | 18⅞ | 18¾ | 18⅞ | |
| 107⅜ | 95 | Cons Ed pf (5) | 14 | 99⅜ | 98¾ | 98⅞ | + ½ |
| ⅞ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 9 | 7¼ | Cons F pf (1⅜k) | 3 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Jun23 |
| 3⅛ | 2¼ | Cons Laund | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | Jun23 |
| 6½ | 5¼ | Consol Oil (½) | 14 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ¾ | Con RR C

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

## New York Bonds

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 2½s 53-49 | 107.26 | 107.26 | 107.26 |
| 25 2s 55-53 | 104.16 | 104.16 | 104.16 |
| 2 2½s 58-56 | 103.19 | 103.19 | 103.19 |
| 1 2¾s 59-56 | 110.15 | 110.15 | 110.15 |
| 10 2¾s 65-60 | 111.3 | 111.3 | 111.3 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Ss 80 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 4 AdamsExp4¼s46 46st | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 Alleghany cv 5s 44 | 88¾ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 28 Alleghany 5s 50st | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 170¾ |
| 3 Am&For P5s 2030 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 2 Am IG Chem 5½s 49 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 Am Int 5½s 49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Am T&T 5½ | s 43101 | 21-32 | 101 21-32 |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s 66 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 Am T&T 3¼s 61 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Anaconn Cop 4½s 50 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 5 Arm Del 4s 57 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 7 Arm Del 4s 55 | 106¼ | 106⅛ | 106¼ |
| 10 AT&SF 4s 95 | 108¾ | 108⅝ | 108⅝ |
| 10 AT&SF 4½s 48 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44 | 101½ | 101½ | 101⅛ |
| 1 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 2 A C Line cls 4s 52 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ |
| 44 A C Line 5s 45 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 1 Atl & Dan 1st-4s 48 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 12 Atl Gu & Wi 5s 59 | 98¼ | 98 | 98 |
| 2Atl Refin 3s 53 | 206⅛ | 206⅛ | 206⅛ |
| 40 B&O 95 st A | 34¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 16 B&O 95 st C | 39⅜ | 39 | 39⅜ |
| 11 B&O 2000 st D | 34⅛ | 34¼ | 34¼ |
| 5 B&O 96 st F | 34¼ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 55 B&O cv 60 st | 28¼ | 28 | 28 |
| 7 B&O 4s 48 | 63¾ | 63 | 63½ |
| 3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st | 45½ | 45⅜ | 45⅜ |
| 1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 8 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3½s 52 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 6 Boston & Me 5s 55 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 9 Boston & Me 4½s 70 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29 |
| 5 Boston & Me 4s 60 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 92 | 91⅞ | 92 |
| 4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 9 Buf R&P st | 42 | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 11 Bush Term 5s 55 | 49 | 48 | 49 |
| 12 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 101¾ | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| 6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 101⅞ | 101⅝ | 101⅞ |
| 2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 98¼ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 2 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 7 Can Pac 4½s '46 | 85¾ | 85½ | 85¾ |
| 7 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 10 Can Pac 4s perp | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 1 Celanese 3s '55 | 99⅛ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ |
| 15 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 5 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 5 Cen New Eng 4s '61 | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| 1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 1 Cen P Thr Sh L 4s '54 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 10 Cen R R N J 5s '87 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17⅛ |
| 5 Cen RR NJ 5s reg | 16¼ | 16 | 16⅛ |
| 1 C&O 3½s '96 D | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14⅜ |
| 3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 8 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 76 | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 6 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| 1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 2 Chi Gt West Inc 4½s 2038 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33 |
| 2 ChiGtWestInc4½s 2038 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 6 Chi I&L 6s 47 | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ |
| 264 CMSP&P 5s 75 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9¾ |
| 314 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 3 | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 3 CMSP 4½s 89C | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 7 CM&StP 4½s 89E | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ |
| 3 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 19 Chi&NWrfg5s2037 | 17¾ | 17⅝ | 17¾ |
| 12 ChiNW gn 5s 87 | 26 | 25¾ | 26 |
| 169 Chi &NWcv4¾s 49 | 2½ | 2 | 2 |
| 1 Chi&NWgm4½s 87 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 35 Chi & NW 4s 87 | 25¼ | 25 | 25 |
| 10 Chi & NW 4s 87st | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ |
| 11 Chi Ry 5s 27 | 46½ | 46 | 46½ |
| 11 CRI&P 4½s 52A | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 29 CRI & P 4½⅜s 52A ct | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 |
| 5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 144 CRI &P 4s 88 | 22 | 21½ | 22 |
| 26 CRI&P 4s 88 ct | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 57 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ |
| 57 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 9 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 10 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62 | 96¼ | 96 | 96 |
| 5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 Childs Co 5s 43 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ |
| 5 Choc Okl&G 5s 52 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 5 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 13 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 55⅝ | 55½ | 55⅝ |
| 1 CCC&StL CWM4s 91 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 2 CCC&StL 4s 9 st Ireg | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 5 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL | 75¼ | 75 | 75 |
| 1 ClevUnTerm5½s 72 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 4 ClevUnTerm 5s 73 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 17 Col&So 4½s 80 | 22¼ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 52 Maq | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 3 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 2 Col&Co Oh El 3¼s 70 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58 | 112¼ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| 3 Conn Riv Pom 3¾s 61 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s 58 | 108⅜ | 108⅝ | 108⅜ |
| 1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Dayton P & L 3s 70 | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| 11 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 53¾ | 53¼ | 53½ |
| 12 D & R G 4s 36 | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 1 D & R G West 5s 78 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 1 Det Ed 3s 70 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 5 Det T Tun 4½s 61 | 98¼ | 98⅛ | 98¼ |
| 5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56 | 98 | 98 | 104 |
| 1 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 21 Erie rfg 5s 67 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 36 Erie rfg 5s 75 | 29 | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 6 Erie 1st 4s 96 | 94⅞ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 31 Erie gen lien 4s 96 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 10 Erie cv 4s 53 B | 53¾ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 19 Fla E Coast 5s 74 | 97⅜ | 93¾ | 97⅜ |
| 10 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| 3 Fla E Cst 4½s 59 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 2 Francis Sug 5s 56 | 55 | 54 | 55 |
| 9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49 | 93 | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 3 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52 | 104¼ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 1 Gt Nor 5s 73 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| 12 Gt Nor 4s G | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 97½ | 97⅜ | 97⅜ |
| 4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ |
| 2 G By & W deb B | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015 | 47⅛ | 47 | 47 |
| 7 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4s | 94 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A | 38½ | 38 | 38 |
| 12 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 44¾ | 44⅜ | 44½ |
| 7 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 3 Ill Cen 4s 52 | 45⅛ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ |
| 7 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 46⅝ | 46¼ | 46⅜ |
| 3 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 5 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 15 Ill Cen W Lin 4s 51 | 62¼ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 5 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ |
| 7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63 | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 1 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50 | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ |
| 1 Inland Stl 3s 61 | 105⅝ | 105⅜ | 105⅝ |
| 3 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Interlake Iron cv 47 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 91 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅝ |
| 2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C | 16⅛ | 15¾ | 16 |
| 2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 16⅛ |
| 12 Int Mer Mar 6s 41 | 86¼ | 86 | 37⅞ |
| 4 Int Paper 6s 55 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 86¼ |
| 1 Int T&T 4½s'52 | 43 | 43 | 104¾ |
| 8 Int H&T 5s'55 | 45⅞ | 45¾ | 43 |
| 24 KCFtS & Mem 4s'36 | 43 | 42⅜ | 45¾ |
| 10 KCFtS & M 4s'36 ct | 41½ | 41½ | 42½ |
| 10 K C South 5s'50 | 73 | 73 | 41½ |
| 2 Las Gas 6s'42 B | 65 | 65 | 73 |
| 2 Lac Gas 6s'42 B | 70 | 69⅞ | 65 |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s'53 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 69⅞ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D | 66¾ | 66¾ | 67¼ |
| 2 Lac Gas 5s'42 | 96½ | 96½ | 66¾ |
| 6 L S & M S 3½s'97 | 90¾ | 90¼ | 96½ |
| 1 Leh & N Y 4s'45 | 42¾ | 42¾ | 90¼ |
| 6 Leh C&N 4½s'54 A | 72½ | 72 | 42¾ |
| 1 Leh Val Coal 5s'44 st | 100 | 100 | 72 |
| 1 Leh Val NY 4½s'50 | 47 | 47 | 100 |
| 2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 47 |
| 3 LIeh Val 4½s 2003 st | 30⅜ | 30½ | 33⅞ |
| 8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 28 | 27⅝ | 30⅜ |
| 5 Liggett & M 5s'51 | 125¾ | 125¾ | 28 |
| 5 Long Dock 3¾s'50 | 95 | 95 | 125¾ |
| 1 Lorillard Co 5s'51 | 124¼ | 124¼ | 95 |
| 2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B | 104 | 104 | 124¼ |
| 1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 93⅜ | 93⅜ | 104 |
| 1 Lou&N So Jt M 4s 52 | 88½ | 88½ | 93⅜ |
| 1 LouGas&El 3½s 66 | 109 | 109 | 88½ |
| 1 Maine Cen 4s 45 | 80 | 80 | 109 |
| 4 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 38 | 37⅝ | 80 |
| 5 Marion St Shov 6s 47st | 98 | 98 | 38 |
| 18 McKess&Rob 5½s 50 | 111½ | 111½ | 98 |
| 2 Met Ed 4½s 68 | 111 | 111 | 111½ |
| 12 Mich Cen 3½s 52 | 97 | 96⅞ | 111 |
| 4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 106⅞ | 106½ | 97 |
| 4 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39 | 33¾ | 33½ | 106½ |
| 32 MilSpart&NW 4s 47 | 23 | 22⅞ | 33¾ |
| 5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 23 |
| 40 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 4 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A | 29 | 29 | 11¾ |
| 7 M-K-Tex 1st aj 5s 67 | 29 | 29¼ | 29 |
| 2 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 29¼ |
| 37 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 37⅛ | 37 | 11⅜ |
| 1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 71 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 37 |
| 33 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 26¼ | 25¾ | 24⅜ |
| 5 MoPac 5s 77 F ct | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26¼ |
| 20 MoPac 5s 78 G | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 67 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 26½ | 26½ | 25¾ |
| 81 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 26⅞ | 26¼ | 26½ |
| 5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct | 25¾ | 25¾ | 26⅜ |
| 3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 25¾ |
| 6 MonWPaBSv5s'65 | 112 | 112 | 24¾ |
| 3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66 | 106½ | 106½ | 112 |
| 4 Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 41½ | 40¾ | 106½ |
| 2 Montreal Tr 5s '55 D | 38½ | 38½ | 40¾ |
| 3 Mor&Essex 4½s 55 | 36⅜ | 36⅜ | 38½ |
| 16 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 40¼ | 40⅛ | 36⅜ |
| 1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68 | 109½ | 109¼ | 40¼ |
| 10 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60 | 104⅜ | 104⅛ | 109¼ |
| 18 Nat Distill 3½s'49 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104⅜ |
| 12 Natl Steel 3s 65 | 104½ | 103½ | 104½ |
| 1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '80 | 104½ | 105⅜ | 103½ |
| 1 N Or Term 4s '53 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 105⅜ |
| 36 N Or Tex&M 5½s'54 | 72 | 72 | 108¼ |
| 8 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct | 45⅛ | 45 | 72 |
| 8 NOTex&M5sM'54ct | 43½ | 43¼ | 45 |
| 31 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C | 43½ | 43 | 43¼ |
| 31 NO Tex&M 4½s '56 | 43 | 42⅝ | 43 |
| 21 NO Tex & M 4½s'56ct | 43⅝ | 43⅜ | 42⅝ |
| 7 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 42 | 42 | 43⅜ |
| 37 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 NWC cn 4s '98 | 62¾ | 62 | 62¼ |
| 41 NYC 3¾s '46 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1 NYC cv 3½s 52 | 61⅞ | 61⅛ | 61½ |
| 1 NYC Lt Sh 3½s 98 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 5 NYChi&StL 6s 41 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A | 59¼ | 58⅝ | 59 |
| 68 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 23 NY Chi&StL 4s 46 | 73 | 72¾ | 72¾ |
| 23 NY Chi&StL 3½s 47 | 61¼ | 61 | 61½ |
| 1 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 93⅞ | 93½ | 93¾ |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 95½ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 5 NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 3 NY G El H&P 5s 48 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 5 NY Lack &W 4s 73A | 53⅝ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 31 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26½ |
| 11 NYNH&H 4s 55 | 25¾ | 25¼ | 25¾ |
| 10 NYNH&H 3½s 54 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 23¼ |
| 1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 6 Norf & W 4s 96 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54 | 127¼ | 127¼ | 127¼ |
| 3 Nor Am Co 3½s 49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 52½ | 52 | 52 |
| 1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 75¼ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 1 Ohio Conn Ry 4s 43 | 42½ | 42 | 42 |
| 1 Oni Pow N Fall 5s 43 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 OreRR & Nav 4s 46 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3 Pac Gas & Elec 4s 64 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B | 112⅛ | 112⅛ | 112⅛ |
| 10 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69 | 109¼ | 109⅛ | 109¼ |
| 10 Penn RR gen 5s 68 | 110⅞ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81 | 94 | 93½ | 94 |
| 11 Penn RR 4½s 84E | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 9 Penn RR 3¾s 70 | 102 | 101⅞ | 102 |
| 15 Pen RR 3¼s 52 | 94⅜ | 94⅛ | 94⅛ |
| 3 Pere Marq 3s 56 | 89½ | 88⅞ | 89½ |
| 10 Pere Marq 4½s 80 | 76¾ | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| 2 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52 | 67½ | 67⅛ | 67½ |
| 1 Phil Bal & W 4½s 77C | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 10 Phil Bal & W 4½s 81D | 114⅜ | 114⅜ | 114⅜ |
| 7 Phila Co 5s 67 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 30 Ph Read C&L cv 2¾s 49 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 61⅞ | 61¾ | 61⅝ |
| 5 PCC & SL 5s270A | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 PCC & STL 4½s 77 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 5 PCC & SL 4s 57 D | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 23 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 109¼ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51 | 82½ | 81⅝ | 81⅝ |
| 1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Purity Bak 5s 48 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 2 Readg 4½s 97 A | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Readg 4½s 97B | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 8 Repubic Steel 4s 61 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 7 RI Ark & La 4½s 34 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 31 StLPeo&NW 5s 48 | 74¼ | 73¾ | 74 |
| 7 StL Pub Svc 5s 59 | 37 | 36½ | 36⅞ |
| 2 St L S F 5s 50 B | 81 | 80⅞ | 81 |
| | 13 | 13 | 13 |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 St L S F 4½s 78 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 3 St LSF 4½s 78ct st | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 3 St L S F 4s 50A ct | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 4 St L S F 4s 50A ct | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 43 StL SW 5s 52 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 2 St L SW rfg 5s 90 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 6 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9¾ |
| 2 SA&A Pass 4s 43 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 9 Seab R L cn 6s 45 | 6⅝ | 6⅜ | 6⅝ |
| 10 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 15 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 16 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct | 3¼ | 3 | 3 |
| 1 SeaAllFla 6s 35 Bct | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3 Shell Un 2¾s 61 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 15 Shell Un 2½s 54 | 98⅜ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 1 Silesian-Am 7s 41 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 40 Socony-Vac 3s 64 | 107 | 106⅞ | 107 |
| 66 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 52⅜ | 52⅛ | 52¼ |
| 91 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 52½ | 52 | 52⅛ |
| 106 So Pac 4½s 69 | 52⅜ | 52⅛ | 52⅛ |
| 34 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 66½ | 66⅛ | 66⅜ |
| 14 So Pac cit 4s 49 | 48¾ | 48½ | 66⅜ |
| 19 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 68⅜ | 67¾ | 48½ |
| 70 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 54¾ | 54½ | 68¾ |
| 2 South Ry 6½s 56 | 87⅛ | 87¼ | 54⅛ |
| 10 South Ry gen 6s 56 | 81¾ | 81 | 87¼ |
| 11 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 61¾ | 61½ | 81¼ |
| 2 South Ry Mem 5s 96 | 84 | 84 | 61¾ |
| 2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64 | 111½ | 111½ | 84 |
| 6 Spokane Int 5s 55 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 111½ |
| 3 Stand Oil N J 3s 61 | 101 | 105 | 21⅜ |
| 15 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53 | 105⅛ | 105½ | 105 |
| 7 Swift & Co 2¾s 61 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105½ |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s 59 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 105⅛ |
| 1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50 | 106½ | 106½ | 102¼ |
| 1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 89⅝ | 89⅜ | 106½ |
| 20 Tex & Pac 5s 77B | 104 | 104 | 89⅜ |
| 7 Tex & Pac 5s 79C | 71¼ | 71 | 104 |
| 10 Union Oil Cal 3s 59 | 70½ | 70 | 71 |
| 10 Un Pac 3½s 80 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 70½ |
| 11 Un Pac 3½s 71 | 106⅛ | 106 | 105⅛ |
| 25 Un Pac 3¼s 70 | 99 | 98⅝ | 106⅛ |
| 1 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 99 | 98⅞ | 98⅝ |
| 1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51 | 87 | 87 | 99 |
| 2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44 | 94½ | 94½ | 87 |
| 2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66 | 65 | 69 | 94½ |
| 5 Wabash 1st 5s 39 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Wabash 2d 5s 39 | 83¾ | 83⅜ | 83¾ |
| 3 Wabash 5s 76 B | 82¼ | 81½ | 83¼ |
| 68 Wabash 4½s 78C | 52¼ | 52¼ | 82¼ |
| 2 Walwrth 4s 55 | 49¼ | 49 | 52¼ |
| 1 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 82¾ | 82⅞ | 49¼ |
| 8 Wash Cen 4s 48 | 60¾ | 60¾ | 82⅞ |
| 4 West Shore 4s 2361 reg | 70 | 70 | 60¾ |
| 8 Westn Md 4s 52 | 49¼ | 47 | 70 |
| 5 Western Pac 5s 46 asd | 92¼ | 92¼ | 49¼ |
| 5 Western Un 5s 51 | 24½ | 24½ | 92¼ |
| 9 Western Un 5s 60 | 83¾ | 83⅜ | 24½ |
| 5 Western Un 4½s 50 | 82¼ | 81½ | 83⅜ |
| 21 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 80 | 79½ | 82¼ |
| 29 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 93½ | 93½ | 79½ |
| 17 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct | 37½ | 37¼ | 93½ |
| 8 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 38 | 36 | 37¼ |
| 6 Young S&T 3¼s 60 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 36 |
| | 101½ | 101⅜ | 102¼ |
| | | | 101½ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Antioquia 7s'45 B | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| 3 Antioqua 7s'45 C | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 5 Argentine 4s'72 Feb | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 5 Argentine 4s'72 Ap | 62⅞ | 62⅞ | 62⅞ |
| 1 Australia 4½s'56 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 1 Bavaria 6½s'43 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 2 Belgium 6s'55 | 86⅛ | 86 | 86⅛ |
| 1 Brazil 8s'41 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 4 Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 |
| 8 Brazil 6½s '27-57 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 1 Buen A 4¾s Apr '76 | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ |
| 6 Canada 5s'52 | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| 5 Canada 3¼s'61 | 89¼ | 89¼ | 89¼ |
| 5 Canada 3s'66 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 10 Canada 2½s'45 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ |
| 5 Canada 2½s'46 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| 5 Chile Mt Blk 6½s'57 asd | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Feb | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| 3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 4 Chile 6s 61 ass | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 10 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 12 Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ |
| 1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46 | 256 | 256 | 256 |
| 2 Cuba 5s (1904) 44 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Czecho 8s 51 | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 40 Ger Gov 5½s 65 | 7¼ | 6⅜ | 7¼ |
| 5 Ger Govt 7s 49 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 11 Haiti 6s 52 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 2 Hung L Mt 7½s61A | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 Hung Mun 7½s45 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 5 Italy 7s 1951 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 5 Japan 6½s54 | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| 6 Japan 5½s65 | 63½ | 62¼ | 63½ |
| 5 Mex 10 4s asd 45 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 13 Mex Irr 4½s43 asd | 57⅝ | 57 | 57⅝ |
| 1 Norway 4½s65 | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ |
| 1 Orient Dev 6s 53 | 42 | 41¼ | 42 |
| 4 Orient Dev 6½s58 | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 2 Panama 3¼s94 st | 57⅞ | 57 | 57 |
| 1 Pernambuco 7s 47 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 20 Peru 1st 8s60 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 1 Poland 4½s63 asd | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 2 Rio de Jan 8s 46 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 8⅜ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ |
| 1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| 1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 3 Rome 6½s 52 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1 Sao Paul Cty 8s 52 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 7 Soi Paulo St 7s 40 | 57⅝ | 57 | 57⅝ |
| 1 Silesia El 6½s 46 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 14 Taiwan El P 5½s 71 | 45½ | 43¼ | 45½ |
| 1 Tokyo City 5½s 61 | 46½ | 44 | 46½ |
| 16 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 | 43⅛ | 42⅜ | 43⅛ |
| 8 Urug a] 3¾s4s4½s79 | 43½ | 43⅜ | 43½ |
| 3 Urug 4½s 78 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |

Total bonds sales today $4,828,000. Previous day $8,364,900. Week ago $5,531,000. Year ago $5,746,900. Two years ago $5,243,000. Jan. 1 to date $1,054,598,425. Yea rago $831,048,550. Two years ago $819,902,200.

### Masonite Corp. Expansion

CHICAGO—Executives of Masonite Corporation announced that more than $1,500,000 is being expended for expansion and improvements in its plant at Laurel, Miss. Largest single expenditure is for an $800,000 steam turbine power plant which will go into service about August 15.

### C. & O. Orders 2,000 Cars

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway announced award of orders for approximately $5,500,000 of new equipment, including 1,000 fifty-ton all-steel hopper cars to be built by the American Car & Foundry Co. at Huntington, W. Va., and 1,000 fifty-ton all steel box cars to be constructed by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co. at Butler, Pa.

## Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quo

# U. S. Jews Form Institute To Aid Postwar Security

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, June 24—Formation of the Institute of Jewish Affairs to draw up a pattern by which to return 4,000,000 Jews to normal life at the end of the war, to prevent a recurrence of present conditions, and to insure security in the future, was announced by Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, today.

Dr. Jacob Robinson, former counsel to the Lithuanian Government at the International Court of Justice at The Hague, The Netherlands, and an authority on minority problems, will direct the Institute, which will be composed of Jewish scholars. The Institute, sponsored jointly by the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress, will consider all phases of the problems of Jews, one quarter of whom are now the victims of Nazi and Fascist oppression.

"A victory of the democracies, though the obvious basis of all planning, will not automatically achieve the result of making it possible for Jews to live as free men again," Dr. Wise declared. "It will have to be followed through. That is the simple lesson of experience. . . .

"The Jews will have to achieve their salvation by a vigorous prosecution of just claims before the council of nations and the conscience of the world. For that, however, they will require a brief, and it is to prepare that brief that the Institute of Jewish Affairs has been called into being."

The findings of the Institute will be placed at the disposal of the representatives of the Jewish people at the peace conference to follow the war.

The Institute will conduct its work through four departments: (1) Political Science and Law; (2) Statistics and Economics; (3) Migration and Colonization, and (4) Postwar Reconstruction.

The Institute will publish some if its findings in the fall.

# More of U. S. Munitions Asked

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 24 (AP)—A plea for more and more aircraft, ships, guns and munitions, was made here by Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, after warning that the present state of emergency may soon become a state of war.

The Admiral has been in the United States two weeks, conferring with President Roosevelt and other Government officials. He spoke to 8,500 Consolidated Aircraft employees yesterday and said he would return to his command soon.

At a press conference, Admiral Kimmel said ships of the fleet would not make their customary Independence Day visits to mainland ports, stating the "seriousness and importance of the work which the fleet has in hand will not permit such a diversion."

Despite the emergency and the difficult problem of training afloat and ashore, he said naval use of Selective Service to meet the demands of the accelerated two-ocean Navy program was improbable.

Admiral Kimmel told the workers at the Consolidated plant that the fleet "needs and needs badly more Consolidated planes," and that the British, Australia and the Dutch East Indies also must have the aircraft.

"In these days, air supremacy is vital to success in battle. We must have an airforce sufficient in quality, numbers and training of personnel to assure that supremacy.

"You must furnish us the planes to attain and maintain air supremacy in all theaters of action, else the sacrifices we are called upon to make may be in vain."

Admiral Kimmel said that to understand how important even a single plane can be, "you have but to recall that it was a single plane of the type you are building here (PBY patrol seaplane bomber) that made possible the sinking of the German battleship Bismarck.

"Had that plane missed contact: had she failed to maintain contact until other aircraft and surface ships arrived on the scene the Bismarck would be afloat today."

### Growing Your Own Perennials

Perennials, as every seasoned gardener knows, are the backbone of the flower garden. Each spring they reappear in their accustomed places; and we wait and watch for them as for old and welcome friends. Such indeed they are. Once established, these accommodating plants produce a maximum of effect with a minimum of attention and go on blooming abundantly year after year. However, they are expensive to buy in quantities, and for color effects mass planting is desirable. Most perennial plants cost around $2.50 per dozen; while from a packet of seeds costing ten or fifteen cents, you can raise several dozen plants, with the fun of the venture thrown in. So if you are starting a perennial border or wish to increase your present supply of plants, the most satisfactory method is to grow your own.

Let us consider first the seed method. Many varieties are easily grown in this way (one packet of each kind of seed will be sufficient for the home garden). In the latitudes of New York and Boston early July is an excellent time to sow such seeds in a carefully prepared seed bed or cold frame. It is well to put the soil through a coal sieve to be sure it is free from lumps and well pulverized. Seed sown at this time should produce plants ready for transplanting to their permanent location in the border by mid-September. They will then become well established before the ground freezes.

**Root Division Class**

Among those recommended for starting from seed are: hollyhock, sweet rocket, sweet william, coreopsis, anthemis, columbine, Iceland poppy, lupine, dianthus in variety, delphinium, campanula, foxglove and salvia. It should be noted here that foxglove, hollyhock and sweet william are biennials, and fresh seed should be planted every second year to keep up a permanent supply of sturdy plants. Self-sown seedlings cannot be trusted to reproduce the color of the parent plant.

Then there is a group of perennials which must be increased by root divisions, as they do not come true from seed. This class includes the peony, iris, daylily, veronica and phlox. With the exception of the peony, which should not be disturbed until it stops blooming (it will sometimes grow as long as 20 years in one place before this occurs), these plants may be divided when they have made sizeable clumps. Every three years is a fairly safe general rule.

Late August or early September is a good time to do this work; though iris may be divided as soon as it has finished blooming. Be sure to plant the divisions as soon as they are made. In the case of iris, cut back the top several inches, making a "fan" effect, and do not plant the rhizomes too deep. They should be placed just beneath the surface and tamped firmly in place.

**Increases from Cuttings**

Still another way to increase your supply of perennials is from cuttings. Among those which may be so multiplied are: alyssum, arabis, chrysanthemum, clematis, daphne, helenium and thyme. The cuttings may be taken during June or July, or in fact any time up to the first of September. Cut the tops of the branches, about two inches down. Make a clean cut with a sharp knife so as not to crush the tissue, and place in a bed of sand or a mixture of sand and peatmoss. This should be kept constantly moist (not wet) and shaded until the cuttings have rooted. The north side of a building or under a tree is a good location for the cutting frame. Protect with a glass sash during heavy rains. You will find that some cuttings will root more quickly than others—as soon as a week in fact. And don't be discouraged if some have not taken root in six weeks.

When the roots are from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, transplant carefully into 2½-inch pots and set in the cold frame with protection from the sun. These may remain in the frame through the winter; and you will have well established plants ready for their permanent places in the border or among the shrubs the following spring. Those which rooted first, however, may be safely planted out any time up to the middle of September in northern latitudes. These will be all ready to start into growth early in the spring, and most of them will blossom during the first summer.

**Ethel M. Eaton**

**A Tuesday Feature**

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO SUBLET**

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave.—Delightful furnished 2-room apt.; electric kitchen, shower; sublet, sacrifice, summer months. Com. 7137 or Hing. 1278.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

N. Y. C., 114 West 238th St. (1-H)—Sublease 2½ outside rooms; unobstructed view; sacrifice $35.00.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

REST, study; beautiful surroundings, good food; 3 baths; capacity 14, over night; permanent; loving hospitality; $14; booklets. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.


**Cyclone Fence**
IRON-WIRE RUSTIC WOOD
PRICES GLADLY QUOTED
NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO INSTALL
SOMerset 3900
SECURITY FENCE CO.
440 SOMERVILLE AVE. SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Providence, R. I. 925 Broad St. Williams 1500
Portland, Maine 181 State St. Tel. 4-1110


## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*(Continued)*

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 807 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

**FURNITURE**

AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 392-W.

**FURRIERS**

**BEAUTIFUL FUR COATS**
YOU CAN SAVE MONEY. Selected quality Furs. Showroom Samples or Custom Made to Order. Select Your Coat Now—Pay Next Fall. COME IN AND LOOK AROUND. CHARLES E. MORRIS, Fur Specialist, 328-330 7TH AVE., Corner 29th St. (4th Floor), N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-4047-8-9.

**FLEMING'S FURS** Finest quality furs Custom made and ready to wear
Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage, cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

FAIRHAVEN LODGE—Attractive home for Christian Scientists desiring rest, study or special attention; references; reasonable terms. SARAH E. CLARK, 119 Lafayette Place, Woodmere, Long Island, N. Y. CEDARHURST 8792.

**OFFICES TO LET**

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, part time. 11 West 42 Street, Suite 1982.

**PAYING GUESTS**

**WELLFLEET** on Cape Cod—Guests taken from June to Oct. Home cooking; swimming, private beach. Rates on request. Mr. and Mrs. F. H. REMICK, Wellfleet, Mass.

**RADIO REPAIRING**

**RADIO REPAIRS**
Authorized Agent, all Standard Brands *since* 1924. CROKER-EVANS, 41-27 Main St., Flushing, N. Y. Fl. 9-6056.

**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., 19 N. Stenton Pl.—Large apt., single, double; porch; convenient to church and beach. MRS. E. CERNET.

BOSTON, 27 Isabella St.—Front room for gentleman in private family; conveniently located. MRS. ANDREWS. Call Hub. 1408.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 265 Henry St.—Attractive furnished rooms, with or without housekeeping; near St. George Hotel, all subways. Tel. MA 5-4730.

NEW YORK CITY, 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Desirable corner, cross ventilation, water, near bath, large closet; bus, people. Eves.-Sundays.

**SUMMER BOARD**

THE BAY HOUSE, Orient, Long Island, N. Y.—Refined family hotel on Peconic Bay; restricted clientele; always cool; rest or recreation; home-cooked food; garden fresh vegetables; no bar; accommodates 100; booklet; $25 weekly. F. M. KING.

**SUMMER HOMES**

NANTUCKET ISLAND
House attractively furnished; antiques, two baths; yard; quiet street; reasonable. Long. 1683.

**SUMMER RENTALS**

WEST DENNIS ON CAPE COD—Cottage for small family, screened porch, fireplace, electricity, running water, toilet; $35 week. MRS. FRED C. SKINNER, 287 Woburn St., Reading, Mass.

**WANTED TO BUY**

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

COUNTRY home, small acreage, good school; electricity; commute N. Y.; low taxes. V. LOCKE, 19-46 80 St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1251.

## European Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE**

GLASGOW—Comfortable home near Christian Science Church and tram route; terms moderate. Mrs. Calder, 21 Sandyford Place. Telephone.

**PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED**

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend a quiet holiday with us in lovely border country. For terms apply MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, nr. Wooler Tel. Milfield 217.

SWALEDALE—Guest house; from 9/- per day. Miss Hird, Rockmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

**Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa**

**ENGLAND**

BISHOPS OFFLEY MANOR — Peaceful and refreshing; delightful country; own produce; nr. Eccleshall, Staffordshire. Adbaston 247.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST YENTON
Waiting to welcome you P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church) — Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

LONDON, Mrs. Hodgson, "Sixty Seven" Porchester Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C., bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing. LANcham 2679

LONDON—Private Hotel, 13 St. George's Sq., Westminster — H. and C., comfortable beds, lounge; walking distance Christian Science church. MISS BAKER, VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

LORDSWOOD HOUSE HOTEL—Delightful old country house, large grounds; tennis, riding. Lordswood, near Southampton. Tel. 72246.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Hotel
59, Osborne Road
Good Boarding Residence, every comfort Tel. Jes. 906.

SOUTH DEVON
Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel Tel. 2158
Where peace and beauty still remain
TORQUAY, EDENHURST
Magnificent position, facing sea. A really comfortable private hotel. Summer or Winter residence. Centrally heated. Garage. Separate tables. Terms from 4 gns. weekly
Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

**SWITZERLAND**

GENEVA. Pension—M. and Mme. Kaufmann, 48 Boulevard des Tranchées—H. and C. running water; summer price from Fr. 7, incl.

HOTEL PENSION CRAISTA, Bos-cha-Guarda-Engadin 1670 M. bietet Ihnen angenehmsten Aufenthalt in Unter-Engadin's schönster Lage. Pension v. Fr. 8.75 Bes. G. Stump

LAUSANNE — SWITZERLAND
Pension Val-Vert, Melle Desmeules.
La Rosiaz s/Lausanne
Ideal situation for long stay, excellent cooking. Incl. terms Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7.

## England

**ACCRINGTON**

MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD.
GENERAL DRAPERS
ANNUAL SALES
*Now Proceeding*
*BARGAINS in all departments*
8-12 Church Street Accrington Tel. 2568

**BIRKENHEAD**

ROBBS
FOR COATS, COSTUMES
DAY FROCKS
AND MILLINERY
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
IS A SPECIAL FEATURE
—PERMANENT WAVING—
DAILY LUNCHEONS, OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., Birkenhead
Tel. 2330 (5 lines)

*ENGLAND*

**BLACKBURN**

*You Always Buy Better at*
SELLERS the food SELLERS

*You won't be cold if you're coaled by*
SCHOLES
COLLIERY AGENT
Tel 7101
Brunswick St. and Stout St., Blackburn

**BLACKPOOL**

71 BRANCHES Fresh from the factory
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
13, Clifton Street, Blackpool.
26, Bradshawgate, Bolton.

**BOLTON**

Kendall
71 Branches THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
26 Bradshawgate, Bolton.
13 Market Street, Manchester

H. & S. SENIOR
SPECIALISTS in HAND TAILORED
*Clothes for Ladies and Gentlemen*
39 BRADSHAWGATE Phone 3558
Own materials made up at moderate charges. Urgent orders at short notice. Agents for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BURBERRY AQUATITE RAINCOATS and other famous makes.

C. H. BESWICK
3 CHURCHGATE, BOLTON
*Specialist in Fitting*
LOTUS and DELTA SHOES

**BRADFORD**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
*Yorkshire's Famous Store*
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

CURTAINS MADE-UP FREE If desired any of our Fabrics will be made up in Net Curtains, Pull-On Curtains or Valance FREE OF CHARGE to your own measurements. We specialise in Loose Covers—Estimates Free.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD.
BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill Street Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractors
8a BOWER STREET Telephone 2186

Say It With Flowers
ERNEST ALLSOP
*Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement*
Seeds ● Bulbs ● Sundries
17 NORTH PARADE
Telephone 5535

*Bradford's Leading Drapers*
Our Entire Stocks Are at Your Disposal
Illingworth, Newbould & Co., Ltd.
Westgate, Bradford

**BURY**

Richard Arnott
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
WEDDING OUTFITS
3 Silver Street and 16-18 Crompton Street Bury 597

**DARLINGTON**

GEORGE MICHIE
*Ironmonger*
108, Northgate
General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
*Warranted Quality, Keen Prices*
TELEPHONE 2643

**DERBY**

*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor*
FRANK HUGHES
177 Upper Dale Road
DERBY
*Best Class Bespoke Work*
*Moderate Charges*

*For Reliability and Value*
SHOP AT
Midland Drapery Co., Ltd.
DERBY
General Drapers, Gentlemen's Outfitters and Complete Housefurnishers

ELSIE S. STATHAM
*Ladies' Wear*
Specialists in High Class COATS, COSTUMES, DRESSES, etc.
Under Personal Supervision
2, Strand Arcade, Derby Tel. 4321

The Central Educational Co., Ltd.
BOOKS—STATIONERY—GIFTS
PRINTERS
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS
13 St. Peter's Street, Derby

*ENGLAND*

**DERBY**
*(Continued)*

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

**DONCASTER**

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
6 High Street, Doncaster.

**HALIFAX**

*High-Class Furriers and Costumiers*
LINDSAY
Exclusive Furs Model Coats, Suits and Gowns Bridal Ensembles
37, Commercial St. Halifax 'Phone 2681.

Gentlemen's Tailors, Hosiers and Hatters
Specialists in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Raincoats and Waterproofs
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2, Crown Street, Halifax 'Phone 2854

**HARROGATE**

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel. 4390

W. M. MILTHORP
Coal and Coke Merchant
*The best of every grade stocked at prices suitable to all.*
8, Victoria Avenue Tel. 3461

ACKRILL Ltd.
*Printers, Stationers and Bookbinders*
TEL. 4001

**HUDDERSFIELD**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry Blackburn Tel. 158 ART FLORIST
MARKET PLACE
Presentation Bouquets a Speciality
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

Get That Personal Attention Which We Consider Is Your Due
GREGG'S LAUNDRY
SHEEPRIDGE Phone 663

**LEEDS**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gelders
BLACK-OUT SPECIALISTS
115-119, Vicar Lane, Leeds 1
Tel. Leeds 26054

GEO. A. JENNINGS
LIMITED
*HIGH CLASS*
Printers and Stationers
10-11-12 Lamberts Arcade
Lower Briggate. Tel. 26112
Church and Lecture Work a Speciality
Private notepaper and cards printed at short notice

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
271 Otley Road, Leeds, 6. Tel. 51107
Margaret Burnett
Macdonald, Eugene, Superma, Jamal, Wella Permanent Waving, Manicure.

Electric Fittings—Fires
Refrigerators—Radio
Reading Lamps—Electric Blankets
A. R. P. Lamps—Useful Gifts
No. 8 Batteries
ARTHUR ENGLISH, Ltd.
Contractors for All Electrical Work
35, Merrion Street, Leeds Tel. 30177
SHOPS AT SKIPTON and HARROGATE

PEACOCK & SON Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums
Curtain Materials, Loose Covers,
Bedsteads, Bedding,
Blankets, Sheets, Down Quilts
Established 1850
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS

**LIVERPOOL**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Childwall 3508 10 to 11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | O | B | S | O | N | | B | L | O | C | K | S |
| E | | A | | M | E | A | L | A | | U | | H |
| D | O | R | R | I | T | | U | N | D | I | N | E |
| W | | B | A | T | | D | E | E | R | | | K |
| I | V | A | N | | D | O | T | | Y | A | L | E |
| G | A | R | | G | I | N | | D | | P | U | L |
| | N | I | N | U | S | | T | U | N | I | C | |
| F | I | N | | Y | | B | A | G | | A | I | S |
| A | R | A | B | | L | O | G | | C | R | O | P |
| R | | U | M | E | A | | P | O | I | | U | |
| R | U | S | S | I | A | | H | A | W | S | E | R |
| A | | U | | S | P | E | A | R | | T | | R |
| R | O | B | O | T | S | | T | R | U | S | T | Y |

*ENGLAND*

**LIVERPOOL**
*(Continued)*

WHY PAY MIDDLEMANS PROFIT — *buy*
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
4 Parker Street, Liverpool.
29 Bridge Street Row, Chester.
76 Mostyn Street, Llandudno.

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN LTD.
of BOLD STREET
AGENTS for
RODEX and COTSMOOR COATS
Large Selection—All Sizes—All Models
42/50 Bold St. Phone Royal 6116

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let Us Call for Your Washing
Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
193 Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

**MANCHESTER**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
*Double and Triple Sprung*
*All Double Hair Stuffing*
Divan Chairs from £4.17.0
Settees from £8.19.0
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Anne's Place, Manchester

SHOES which fit the feet
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE
FINLEY & BABER
28/32, St. Ann St., Manchester 2

The Cloister Press Limited
*Letterpress Printers*
Heaton Mersey, Manchester
RULE BOOKS, BROCHURES
STATIONERY, etc.
Telephone: HEA: 2251-2

KENDALS
*Where quality comes first*
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER 3

Hill & Eckersleys Ltd.
Printers ● Poster Writers
Stationers ● Bookbinders, etc
Needham Ave. Chorlton-cum-Hardy
Manchester 21
TEL. CHORLTON 1069

**MANSFIELD**

HARRINGTON'S
24, Albert St., Mansfield Tel. 623
General Drapers
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Curtain Specialists
Curtains Made and Fitted
Down Quilts Recovered as New
Household Linens, etc.

Miss HILDA BARKER
L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.
*Contralto*
Teacher of Singing and Pianoforte
*Theory and Aural Training*
Lime Grove, Forest Town, Mansfield

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**

*LET SUMMER COME--*
but be ready for it
visit
JOHN MOSES
*for All your Summer things*
Cotton Frocks, Swim Suits, cool Undies as well as light weight Coats and Suits.
Grainger St., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Tel. 20674

SLATERS
BLUE LINE TAXIS
1/- per mile
*No Extra Charges*
TEL. 22111
Central Station, Newcastle

**NOTTINGHAM**

GOODACRE'S
FURNISHERS
CLUMBER ST.
*Agents for*
LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

WIRELESS NEWS!
Today's essential service
Consult—"THE RADIO DOCTOR" (Regd.)
Claude B. Barton, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
27-29, Union Rd. Phone NOTTINGHAM 41760

**ROCHDALE**

MERCHANT
Milkstone Place, opp. Victory Cinema
MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
Fire Range Repairs and Property Repairs
PHONE 3480 Promptly Executed

*ENGLAND*

**SCARBOROUGH**

83 Newborough, Scarborough. 15 Coney Street, York.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

**SHEFFIELD**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Permanent Waving, Hairdressing etc., Manicure, Beauty Preparations
Marian Cooper
Palatine Chambers, Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade Eiderdowns Re-covered
NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
LEOPOLD STREET
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
TELE. NO. 21374

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
for
CENTRAL HEATING and HOT WATER SUPPLY
122-126 Charles Street Tel. 20790

Costello
Coats, Gowns, Furs
*Outfitting*
36 FARGATE

**SHREWSBURY**

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
21, Castle Street, Shrewsbury.
4 Piccadilly, Hanley

**SOUTHPORT**

BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
*Highest Quality and Efficient Service*
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

**STOCKPORT**

Phone RUSholme 2823
Robinson's
*The Confectioners and Caterers*

**WAKEFIELD**

Coal, Coke, and Smokeless Fuel for prices or estimates

Upper Kirkgate Chambers

## Scotland

**EDINBURGH**

*Shop at* COOPER'S
*Pure Food Specialists*
40a QUEENSBERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
*also at*
47 Morningside Rd. 52 Home St.
140 Nicolson St. 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place 21 Newington Rd.
6 East Trinity Road
Blackhall, 161 St. John's Road
Corstorphine

FOR FUEL ECONOMY USE AN "ESSE"
HEAT STORAGE COOKER
Now made in four sizes—Fairy, Minor, Premier and Major. All sizes in stock at the distributors for Edinburgh and district.
James Gray & Son
IRONMONGERS & FUEL ENGINEERS LTD
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

THE CREE SALON
142, GEORGE ST., EDINBURGH
Hair Specialists
Permanent Waving Experts
Tel. 2570

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

*SCOTLAND*

**EDINBURGH**
*(Continued.)*

*By Test the Best*
Sir Herbert Barkers Shoe Fitters at
Bairds
14-19, South Bridge, Edinburgh

PURITY
Guaranteed in Our Home Made Confectionery
ROBERT TAIT
TEL. 43181 NICOLSON SQUARE

*Second Hand Optical Instruments Wanted*
G. Hutchison and Sons
18, Forrest Road

**GLASGOW**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COUPAR FURS
Distinctive and original styles in Stoles, Capes, and Coats suitable for Early Spring, in all furs.
COUPAR LIMITED
*The Furriers*
241 Sauchiehall Street.
'Phone: Douglas 2389

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

DOWN QUILTS
Glasgow's Leading House for Down Quilts, Always 1000 to Choose From.
EXAMPLES
Figured Satin with Bedspread to match. Gold, Rose, Green, Blue. Single Bed Size. Set 72/6
Marocain rucked and Scalloped designs. Bedspreads to match. Rose, Green, Gold, Blue. Double size. Per set 79/6
Wonderful Range of Quilts from 29/6
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW, C. 1

Wisdom and Economy
*Does YOUR fireplace make the best of the coal supply?*
Most fireplaces can be modernised at a reasonable cost and give ffffffs of satisfaction.
Call or write
Geo. McAlpine & Sons, Ltd.
66, Bath Street, Glasgow Tel. Doug. 0403

PAN
*Artistic Gifts*
Glass, Pottery, Woodware, etc.
255, Bath Street Tel. Douglas 3325

WILLIAM BLAIR
*FAMILY BUTCHER*
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616.
J.W. BLACK
64 RHYMER ST. GLASGOW, N
Estab. 1886

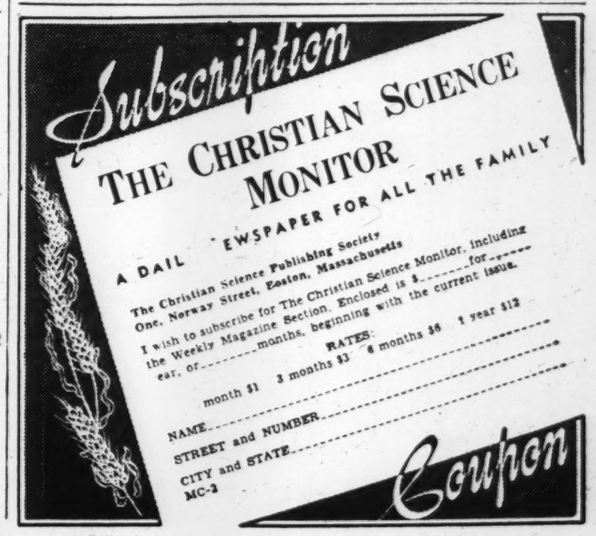
RADIO
NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall St. Glasgow
Also at 141-145 High St. Ayr
5 Gilmour St. Paisley

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
*Property Agent*
Modern Houses for Sale and to Let Furnished
82, Bath Street Tel. Douglas 6223

**HELENSBURGH**

*Tailoring and Valeting*
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
*Alterations—Repairs*
*Cleaning of every kind*

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ ear, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Did You Ever Wonder

### What an Electron Microscope Is?

An ordinary microscope bends light rays to form enlarged images of objects. Ordinary white light, however, has a wave length around ½ micron, or about 1/50,000 of an inch. This limits the smallness of the particle which it is possible to reveal clearly by means of even the finest imaginable microscope using this light. That is because one cannot see an object or a detail smaller than the wave length of the light which illumines it, any more than one can confine mosquitoes in a tennis net.

Visible light is a part of the electromagnetic spectrum. Far below its wave lengths in this spectrum are found the electrons. Electrons are of different wave lengths, depending on the voltage of their source. Those from a source using 30,000 to 100,000 volts (as in the electron microscope) have a wave length some 100,000 times shorter than that of visible light.

In the electron microscope, particles of electricity (electrons) are used instead of light, and magnetic fields are used instead of lenses. The magnetic fields bend and control the electron paths as lenses bend rays of light.

The image is a shadowgraph of the object, for the electrons pass through the specimen, and the picture results from the proportion of the electron stream that is held back by the dense portions of the object.

After passing through the specimen, the electrons strike a fluorescent screen 3½ by 4½ inches in size. The screen is treated with a chemical which glows with visible light when struck by an invisible electron. Microphotographs also may be taken with this microscope, in which event the fluorescent screen is replaced by a photographic plate, on which the electrons form an image just as light does.

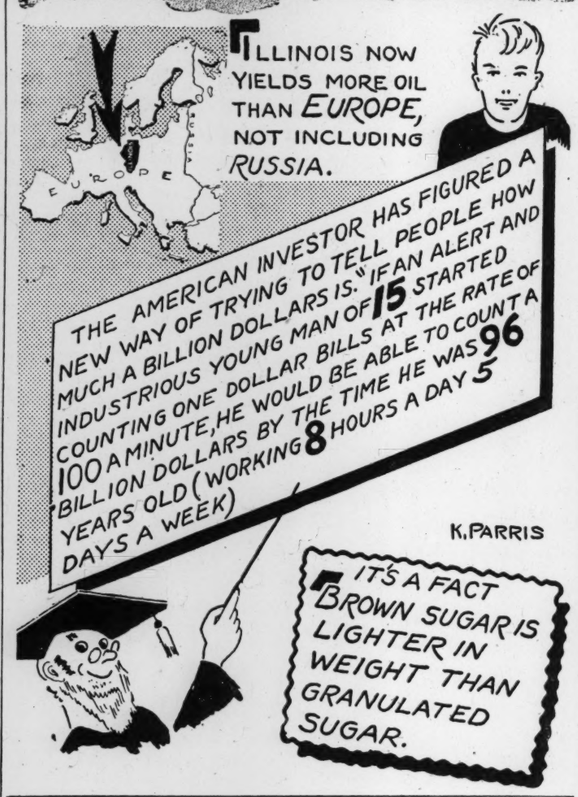
The greatest practical magnification possible with a light microscope is about 5,000 diameters. With the electron microscope, however, magnifications are possible up to 25,000 diameters, with sufficient clarity of detail to permit photographic enlargement up to 100,000 diameters or more.

| electron source | light source |
|---|---|
| magnetic condenser | condenser lens |
| magnetic objective | objective lens |
| intermediate image projector | projector lens |
| second stage magnified image | virtual image |

CORRESPONDING STAGES IN LIGHT AND IN ELECTRON MICROSCOPE.

The electron microscope holds out the exciting possibility that it may one day be possible to photograph the molecules and perhaps even the very atoms of substances, providing thereby corroboration (or refutation) of some of the physicists' pet theories.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

## FACTS AND FIGURES


ILLINOIS NOW YIELDS MORE OIL THAN EUROPE, NOT INCLUDING RUSSIA.
EUROPE
THE AMERICAN INVESTOR HAS FIGURED A NEW WAY OF TRYING TO TELL PEOPLE HOW MUCH A BILLION DOLLARS IS. "IF AN ALERT AND INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN OF 15 STARTED COUNTING ONE DOLLAR MAN OF 15 STARTED 100 A MINUTE, HE WOULD BILLS AT THE RATE OF BILLION DOLLARS BY THE TIME HE WAS 96 YEARS OLD (WORKING 8 HOURS A DAY 5 DAYS A WEEK)
K. PARRIS
IT'S A FACT BROWN SUGAR IS LIGHTER IN WEIGHT THAN GRANULATED SUGAR.

## Daily Quotation

*Life is mostly froth and bubble,*
*Two things stand like stone—*
*Kindness in another's trouble,*
*Courage in your own.*

—A. L. GORDON

### Build a Bridge

At first there was no bridge.

On either side of the wide river people lived. But those on the far side and those on the near didn't know each other. They had no way to trade happiness or help or friendship. Each was the poorer because no highway lay between them.

But a bridge builder came. Across the river, reaching to the far shore, he made his bridge—a thing of substance, solid and lasting. And at once the people on the far side and those on the near became one people. Across the bridge flowed an exchange of all the good things that each possessed. Over the bridge moved friendship, understanding, affection and mutual regard.

You can build a bridge, too.

Send across your bridge a smile of happiness, a word of cheer, a bit of homey chat. Remember that the bridge runs two ways. Back across it will come multiplied all that you send.—Mutuality.

## Where Would You Find—

1. Fort Myer?
2. The Narrows?
3. The home State of Senator George Aiken?
4. The Bitter Root Mountains?
5. Mount Forel?
6. An ensign flown by United States armed forces?
7. A sheatfish?
8. The Iraqi?
9. Creighton University?
10. The scene of the sinking of the 42,100-ton H. M. S. Hood?

**(Answers appear on this page)**

## A Verse for Today . . .

*Thou hast enlarged my steps under me; so that my feet did not slip.*—II SAM. 22:37.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

## Daily Anecdote

### One Man's Opinion

Haydn often related, with much pleasure, a dispute he had with a music seller in London. Amusing himself one morning after the English fashion, in shopping, he inquired of a music seller:

"Have you any select and beautiful music?"

"Certainly," replied the shopman; "I have just finished some sublime music of Haydn's."

"Oh," returned Haydn, "I'll have nothing to do with that."

"What! You will have nothing to do with Haydn's music! Pray, what fault have you to find with it?"

"Plenty, sir; but it is useless talking about it, since it does not suit me! Show me some other."

The music seller, an admirer of Haydn, replied, "No, sir, I have music, it is true, but not for such as you," and turned his back on him.

As Haydn was going away, smiling, a gentleman of his acquaintance entered and accosted him by name. The music seller, still out of humor, turned around at hearing the name pronounced, said to the person who had just entered the shop:

"Haydn! Here's a man who says he does not like the great man's music."

A laugh followed this remark; an explanation took place and the music seller was made personally acquainted with the fellow who found fault with Haydn's music.

## Brevities

**Ryan in Boston Herald:** Some 7,000 facts about the weather are at the disposal of forecasters every day, and for the sake of a wider variety of conversation, these, we feel sure, should be passed on to the general public.

**The New Yorker:** Men leaving college this June shouldn't complain that they have no feeling of security about the future. At least they have an idea of what they will be doing for the first year or two.

Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Brockstones, Westmoreland, England

**From England's highest mountain—Scafell Pike—one of her sons looks out upon his motherland.**

## When Comes Day

By Grenville Kleiser

A night of pattering rain.
Tardy drops still play a soft tattoo.
Day dawns, silent with adoration.
Dewdrops lie like pearls on the grass.
Rosemary and wild lavender fill the air.
Breezes stir the woods to motion.
The hills are drenched with light.
Silver birches gleam in the sunshine.
Nature stands with an armful of bounty.
White sheep cluster on the hillside.
A merry bobolink enlivens the scene.
The sky is aflame with rose and saffron.
Swallows swirl in swift flight.
Grain-fields are yellowed to gold.
All nature revels in unwonted contrasts.
It is the ecstasy and festival of Summer.
Rambler roses sprawl over the wall.
The trees rustle and whisper to the stream.
Fruits swell and grow golden under the benign sun.
A flame-throated robin sings on the topmost bough.
Swiftly the fugitive hours speed by.
It is a day of pleasant surprises.
A subtle and indefinable charm pervades the air.
New ambitions press upon the fancy.
Spendthrift colors stalk the landscape.
Birds are fluting in the tulip trees.
The sunlight spreads at a gallop along the hillside.
It is midday.
The sky has become a polished copper kettle.
Ineffable splendor crowns the day.
The wind is full of capricious mischief.
Dry leaves scurry about in mad caper.
The air is freighted with scents and sunshine.
Filmy clouds sail slowly overhead.
The river sings with its lips to the pebbles.
Birds twitter drowsily.
The sun sinks slowly in a sea of gold.
Amethyst shadows lengthen.
Dusk deepens.
The stars are attentive.
Night is enthroned.

### No-Snag Stockings

Finishes that will make silk stockings resistant to snagging and abrasion are a goal of laboratory experiments.

## In Lighter Vein

**She Was Out**

Caller: "Is the head of the house in, Sonny?"

Sonny: "No sir, there's nobody home but Pop and I."—Grant's Almanac.

**What Do You Mean, Lost?**

A fellow says walking is a lost art in this country. Is that so? How does he think most of us get from where we park to where we're going?—Lookout.

**It Would Be Much More**

First Pedestrian: "I wish I had the money that was paid for all those cars going by."

Second Pedestrian: "I wish I had the money that is still due on them."—Exchange.

**Lazy Individual**

A man returning home in the early hours saw a notice on a factory door. It read: "Please ring the bell for the caretaker."

He gave the bell a terrific pull, nearly dragging it from its socket. Shortly a sleepy face appeared.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the man.

"Yes," came the reply. "What do you want?"

"I just want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself."—Tit-Bits.

**Of Course**

Housewife: "Isn't that expensive for a little pillow?"

Salesclerk: "Well you see, ma'am, down is up."—Home & Food.

**The Important Part**

Clerk: "May I use your phone?"

Boss: "What for?"

Clerk: "My wife told me to ask you for a salary increase, but she forgot to say how much."

**The Skeptic**

Chief: "Now what do you want? I thought I fired you two weeks ago."

Ex-Office Boy: "Oh, I just came back to see if you were still in business."—PBX.

### Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A U. S. Army fort in Virginia, four miles from Washington, D. C.
2. A fortified strait between Long Island and Staten Island; chief entrance to New York Harbor.
3. Vermont.
4. They are between Idaho and Montana.
5. A high peak on Greenland; 11,500 feet.
6. It is a flag flown on ships.
7. In the fresh waters of eastern and central Europe; the largest fresh water fish in Europe.
8. Natives of Iraq.
9. Omaha, Nebraska.
10. The British ship was sunk by the Bismarck in Denmark Strait, between Iceland and Greenland, on May 24, 1941.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### A C. O.'s Heart

San Diego, Calif.

A Commanding Officer can have a heart, a flying cadet found out.

Fonzo D. Smith, a cadet at the Ryan School of Aeronautics, received word one afternoon recently from Foard City, Texas, that his mother was in a critical condition. Lieut. Donald W. Haarman, Commander of the air detachment, volunteered to fly him home.

Late that evening the two men climbed into the two-seated basic training monoplane that is used for administrative purposes at the Ryan school. The 1,000-mile flight was made off the commercial airways, using dead reckoning navigation, with stops at Tucson, Ariz., and Amarillo, Texas, for fuel. In seven elapsed hours, the plane came to a mushy landing in a muddy auxiliary field at Childress, north central Texas, closest field to Crowell, Texas, 40 miles away, Foard county seat, where cadet Smith's mother was.

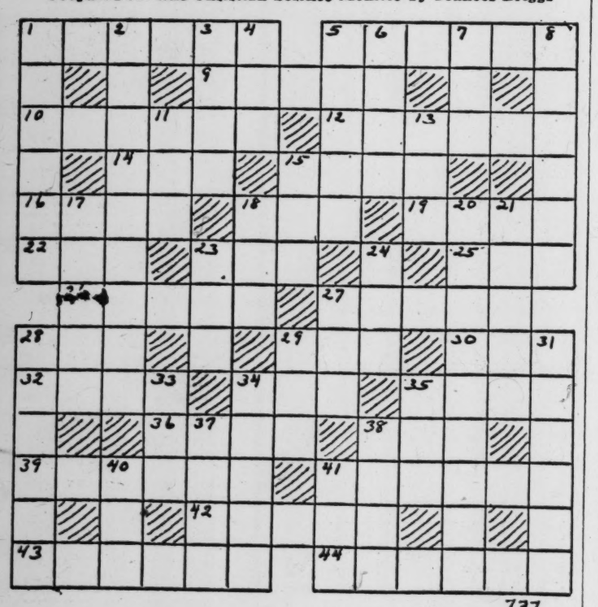
While Cadet Smith arranged for automobile transportation Lieut. Haarman proceeded, with the aid of two boys, to dig his craft out of the mud. Taking off on an improvised ramp of boards Lieutenant Haarman flew back immediately to Amarillo, where he stayed overnight, returning to San Diego. Cadet Smith was given enough furlough time for the emergency.

Lieutenant Haarman said that when Cadet Smith asked for a leave of absence to go home it brought back a similar incident that had occurred nine years ago to him. "I was a cadet at Kelly Field (San Antonio, Texas) only a couple of weeks from graduation when I received word that my mother had passed on in St. Cloud, Minn. One of the instructors volunteered to fly me part of the way, despite bad weather. It made a deep impression on me, and I guess that was in the back of my head when I offered to take Smith home.

"It meant a lot to a fellow to be with his folks when they need him most, and the Army can always find time for this kind of thing."

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



737

**Across**

1—What English liveryman made each traveler take horse nearest door?
5—Pieces used in building.
8—Who is a slave in opera "Paul and Virginia"?
10—What is surname of a Dickens heroine?
12—What do you call one of a class of fabled female water spirits?
14—What is a flying mammal?
15—What animal has antlers?
16—What is the Russian form of John?
18—Small speck.
19—What university is at New Haven, Conn.?
22—What fish has elongated pikelike body?
23—What machine separates seeds from cotton?
25—What was the Babylonian designation for Tiglath-pileser III?
26—In Greek legend, who was founder of Nineveh?
27—What is a hip-length blouse?
28—What is a paddlelike process of an aquatic animal?
29—Sack.
30—Three-toed sloths are what?
32—Native of Arabia.
34—What is a bulky piece of timber?
35—What is the upper part of a whip?
36—What is a seaport of Sweden?
38—What is a food eaten by Hawaiians?
39—Scene of "Anna Karenina" is laid where?
41—What is a large rope for towing, mooring, securing a ship at a dock etc.?
42—What is used in hunting, fishing, and whaling?
43—What are mechanical men?
44—Reliable.

**Down**

1—Who is Ulana's mother in opera "Manru"?
2—Who is Antonio's daughter in "The Marriage of Figaro"?
3—To leave out.
4—A snare.
5—What is a plain cotton or woolen cloth of a bluish color?
6—What is a narrow passageway?
7—What Russian composer was born in 1836?
8—What was a weight and money unit of Babylonians?
11—Hastened.
13—Arid.
15—What is a Spanish gentleman called?
17—What is name of an early race of gods in Norse mythology?
18—Who was a Roman underworld god?
20—Who are those who keep bees?
21—Who is a character in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure"?
23—What is first name of Mannering, Scott hero?
24—Excavated.
27—Child's game.
28—What operatic soprano was born at Melrose, Mass.?
29—What is a snake of tropical America?
31—What is any of several small herbs of chickweed family?
33—Motor coach is what?
34—Jumps.
35—What is a bovine animal?
37—A haze.
38—Young salmon is what?
40—What prefix signifies "under"?
41—What is a covering for the head?

**(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)**

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Keeping Up With Marmaduke*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN.. WHAT IS A YOUNG SWAN CALLED ?
PLUNKY, POP— I DON'T KNOW... COULDN'T YOU CALL IT A BABY SWAN ?
MARMADUKE KNEW ALL THESE ANSWERS ON THE QUIZ PROGRAM! WHO INVENTED THE SEWING MACHINE ?
I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY...
IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO DO A LITTLE STUDYING BEFORE YOU GO TO BED —
?
WHY COULDN'T MARMADUKE STAY IN WILLOWVILLE AND MIND HIS OWN BUSINESS !
Le Pelley

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Me, Too!*

By Rodgers

The birds were chirruping to beat the band when I woke up this morning—
"Something special must be going on!" I thought—
But there wasn't—
SNIFF SNIFF
"I guess they're just happy because it's going to be such a nice day!" I decided—
"And if that's so, they have nothing on me!"
Rodgers

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Music Wherever He Goes*

By The Hagers

ZOOM ZOOM
I LEFT GIUSEPPI VODEO TO PRACTICE WHILE I CALLED ON JOE.
AT JOE'S THERE'LL BE NO TUM-TUM-TUM OF DOUBLE BASS AND KETTLEDRUM.
SAID JOE, "I'D LIKE TO HAVE YOU MEET MY FRIEND AND GUEST, PROFESSOR TWEET.
IN QUACKBURG'S ORCHESTRA, YOU KNOW, HE PLAYS THE SECOND PICCOLO."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "A Realistic America"

Undersecretary Welles's statement on the Nazi invasion of Russia sums up the new war situation as it touches America:

> Any rallying of the forces opposing Hitler, from whatever sources these forces may spring, will hasten the eventual downfall of the present German leaders and will therefore redound to the benefit of our own defense. . . . That is the present issue which faces a realistic America.

We believe America is realistic enough to grasp the essentials of this present issue and act promptly for its own protection and the advancement of the cause of freedom. This paper has been among the foremost in pointing to Communism's basic conflict with free and Christian systems. The insincerity, the terror, the cruelty of Stalin's despotism were reported unsparingly in the correspondence of William Henry Chamberlin and Demaree Bess for The Christian Science Monitor. Just this spring, in our series, "America: Slave or Free?" we grouped the Soviet system with the other totalitarians as fundamentally opposed to the free way because it regards man not as the child of God but as a mere animal.

The materialism of Communistic thinking will continue its attack on more spiritual systems and must be exposed and combatted. It has not, however, been expressed so far in such an aggressive imperialism as Naziism. As a threat of world revolution its philosophy is more dangerous than Nazi racialism, but so far it has not become except for the Baltic States a military threat. After twenty-four years of the Lenin-Stalin regime, it is not Russia that causes America to arm as never before; it is Germany.

It is not Moscow which is sinking American ships but Berlin. It is not Stalin who has turned Europe upside down but Hitler. It is not Communism which is threatening to destroy Britain, the last great base of freedom in Europe, but Naziism. It is not the Red air force and fleet which challenge British-American control of the seas but the Luftwaffe and the U-boats. Whatever the antipathy of capitalism for Marxism, whatever the dislike of free men for Stalin's despotism, whatever our recognition that Communism is a dangerous philosophy—the immediate attack comes from Naziism. It is that attack which must be dealt with first.

Christian and free peoples should recognize that fundamentally they must provide their own defense against totalitarian aggression. The Reds can never be relied upon for the basic struggle or the long-run establishment of a free world. Indeed, their resources may quickly be at the disposal of the Nazis. Yet any diversion they create should be utilized to the utmost. Americans need not quibble over whether they shall give direct aid to the Soviet; all the aid they can spare can be used by Britain. If employed vigorously it may re-establish the western front and give Herr Hitler the two-front war he dreads.

The Hitler-Stalin pact of August, 1939, really started this war. Its destruction now offers an opportunity which if developed might end the war. Certainly quick action now against Naziism is more likely to shorten the war than would any course that allowed Hitler to consolidate his strength and continue the struggle until all Europe is riper for totalitarianism.

A realistic America can understand this situation, and can translate that understanding into ships, tanks, and planes.

### Boston Mobilizes Its Civilians

It is only necesary to scan the blueprints for a full-fledged metropolitan program of civilian defense to realize that wartime defense of a city today involves practically every craft found in civilian pursuits. Because of the varied arts and skills needed for quick calling into emergency battalions in time of crisis, Mayor Tobin has acted wisely in setting up a separate department of civilian defense in Boston.

As set up by the Mayor, the new bureau will not only stabilize morale and build the machinery for dealing with wartime emergencies if that should ever be needed, but it will also provide the organization for quick, efficient handling of any peacetime municipal emergency. By weaving the defense program of the many communities of Greater Boston into one defense machine as urged by the National Director of Civilian Defense, Mayor La Guardia, the City of Boston is taking a step to lessen the separatism which has divided and complicated the municipal set-up of the Boston metropolitan area.

Plans already developed call for listing, training and organizing the city's plumbers, electricians, radio amateurs, truck drivers, crane operators, demolition workers, shorers, laborers, carpenters, first aid workers, air raid wardens, volunteer firemen, messengers, and skilled men and women of other descriptions. To meet wartime conditions an industrial center like Boston must be organized to function with clock-like smoothness, with every person knowing what to do. Boston's precautions may happily never be needed but such precautions are best taken before they are needed.

### Ford Goes the Whole Way

Henry Ford has often been a man for sweeping decisions where innovations in policy were involved. The company which he founded and still largely directs has taken one of those bold plunges by signing a contract with the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers of America which provides not only for wage increases and union recognition but also for a closed shop and the check-off system of collecting dues.

The far-reaching effects of such action may be comparable to the results of Mr. Ford's earlier decisions to build a low-price car and to pay high minimum wages—policies which contributed directly and by example to a higher material standard of living. The move is the more conspicuous as coming from a company that has been vigorously anti-union.

Obviously it grows out of the recent NLRB election which showed the C. I. O. was entitled to bargaining rights, but it goes beyond the requirements of the Wagner Act. In fact, it raises a potential issue to be faced by other motor manufacturers who have recognized the union but refused to enforce membership or collect dues.

The extension of the closed shop, reinforced by the check-off, involves rights not merely between employer and employee but also between individual employees. What if a workman becomes dissatisfied with the way the union represents him? What if a number of workmen have grievances not against the employer but against the conduct of union officials? The rights of a majority are not absolute; the rights of a minority to have its own opinions and to seek to become a majority must be safeguarded.

If the closed shop should spread extensively, its sequel is sure to be a wider demand for democratization of union management and a closer supervision of union officials.

### Words by Hitler

"Germany does not intend to export its doctrine to Russia. I see no reason that we ever again will take stand against one another. We both realize this, that every fight of our peoples against one another would be advantageous only for others. We, therefore, agreed to conclude a pact which excludes for all the future any application of force between us. . . . Any attempt of the West to alter this will fail. I would like to assure here that this political decision means a tremendous change for the future and that it will be conclusive." (Adolf Hitler before the Reichstag, Sept. 1, 1939.)

"The non-aggression consultation pact with Soviet Russia gives us assurance of a policy of peaceful agreement with this greatest empire of the East." (Hitler in a broadcast to the German people, Sept. 4, 1939.)

"We have the will to carry on and to represent our interests alone, but we have found that the two greatest peoples of the earth can do better if they co-operate. . . . We shall be extremely happy to tell the British that there is no desire for Germany to extend itself to the Ural Mountains. Now, gentlemen of England, the German aims are very well defined and are limited. . . . The nightmares of the British statesmen now can be calm because Germany has no intentions on the Ukrainian territory." (Hitler in an address at Danzig, Sept. 19, 1939.)

The dietician who publicly recommended strawberries as a substitute for spinach is likely to experience a demand for autographed photographs to hang in juvenile dens beside those of Gary Cooper, Bob Feller, and the big brother in the service.

Of course, the British might go into certain countries and establish "tourist homes"—the kind with lumpy mattresses—to discourage the German "tourist" movement.

## The Bookshelf

### *Learning American Ways*

To help sympathetic Americans become better acquainted with the problems and difficulties faced by the refugees whom Adolf Hitler has forced to flee from Europe to America, Gerhart Saenger writes TODAY'S REFUGEES, TOMORROW'S CITIZENS (New York: Harper and Brothers). The author himself is a refugee of distinction and has a wide knowledge of the question which he discusses. He also appreciates the ideals of America. So he is competent to introduce his comrades in misfortune.

He begins by saying that the number of Nazi victims who have come to America from Europe since 1933 is not large, namely, 110,854 up to June, 1940. Of these, the author says, only about 50,000 are potential competitors of America's gainfully employed. That's approximately one new job-seeker out of 1,000 job-holders or job-seekers already here. This aspect does not appear very serious.

* * *

One may infer from Mr. Saenger's book that a fairly large percentage of these refugees are of Jewish origin.

It is plain, also, that a majority of them were fairly well-situated in Europe. Many are mature and most were "set" in European ways. Even more, in German and Austrian ways. They liked Austria and Germany, and were thoroughly "Teutonized." This, of course, does not mean "Nazified," but it does mean that they enjoyed the regularity, formality, stratification of Central European society. There is much to be said for this attachment. Many aspects of Central European life are delightful.

However, the Teuton way of life differs quite essentially from American folkways. Naturally, most of us Americans prefer our ways. But many of these 110,000 newcomers find it hard to get used to our ways. We sent them affidavits, accepted them in our midst, saved them from horrible oppression, but when they got here many were disappointed and some of them disappointed us. So a certain amount of friction has been created. Mr. Saenger tries to explain it and help us understand each other.

This writer wonders how successful he has been or how much good he has done. The book leaves the impression that many refugees are prone to "whine." They seem a little too pretentious. They remind this writer of a Kansas story about "a certain poor man who wanted his neighbors not only to give him corn, but to give him the corn shelled."

* * *

Most Americans like pluck. They think they are plucky, but even if they aren't, they believe their grandparents were. We rejoice in pioneer virtues. Most of us have been poor and worried and lonely. Many of us have milked cows, peddled brushes, or carried papers. That's our tradition and it contains much truth. So we are not too patient with newcomers who "think they are too good to start at the bottom."

It goes without saying that these fugitives from Hitler's tyranny are in an extremely difficult situation and deserve great sympathy. Fortunately, a number of American groups, notably the Quakers, have been very kind to them. The attacks led by certain Americans against them are very much out of place. On this question some Americans have become out and out Nazis.

It is a test of America's democratic and Christian spirit that our Nation treat these terribly persecuted people with loving kindness. Let us hope this book will increase our kindness and diminish our impatience.

R. H. M.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### "I Have a Duty to Perform"

Along a road in a peaceful American town live twenty typical American families in twenty typically American homes. Let us say that you and your little family live in house number seven, and I with my family, consisting of a wife, three boys and a girl, live in house number one. The other houses are occupied by fine friends with their families.

One night a madman breaks into house number twenty, way down the road—kills the entire family—steals everything in the house, and then burns it down.

The next night he does the same thing to house number nineteen—then eighteen—seventeen, etc., etc., until house number ten is reached.

By this time, you in house seven realize that you face danger, so you come to me in house one and plead—come and help me—the two of us together can overcome this maniac—and I say to you, "No!—I'll wait until he gets to my house. You take care of yourself!"

I think there is nobody in this country who hates war more than I do. It is a barbarous thing, in an enlightened age, and, excepting in definite self-defense, I would oppose any aggressive war, on whatever pretext. But, when one sees that disaster will come unless the danger is met before it reaches one, then my love for this country causes me to lay aside all my sound objections to war, and whatever sacrifices may come—I have a duty to perform.—J. FRANK GRIMES in *The Independent Grocergram*.

### Let's WORK for America!

Without knowing it, countless Americans are serving the foreign enemies of this country. Every time you or I raise a hand or speak a word to turn class against class, every time we fan a hatred, slow down production, waste a penny of materials or time—every time we do any of these we are firing a shot into the heart of America. . . .

And let those who think they can "get theirs" by insisting on their rights even when that interferes with the greater rights of the Nation—let them remember this. Duped by foreign agents whether they know it or not, they are softening this country for conquest—they are selling their birthright of freedom for the most miserable mess of pottage and poverty anyone can imagine. Ask the belligerent workmen, politicians, managers of France who demanded their "rights" above their country's rights. Their reward is serfdom, hopeless despair, and starvation. . . .

Let's work for America! When and only when the Nation which gives us work and liberty is safe, then will be time to think of ourselves.—From an advertisement by the Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland.

## The Way to Do It

## "There Is No Standing Still"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many sincere and patriotic Americans are quite unintentionally furthering the cause of defeatism. Their argument against decisive action by this country at the present time is that America is not completely prepared.

If, however, we wait until our Army and air force are fully ready for action (as the Navy is) then we may find that our first line of defense, England, is too far gone to be of much avail and thus an immensely greater burden would be placed upon our forces. Merchant ships are now being sunk faster than they are being replaced. The result of this loss of ships will become apparent only after many months, and this vital situation cannot be corrected overnight; it takes a long time to build a ship.

If action is taken now to keep open the supply line to England we shall be keeping the war from our shores and, at the same time allowing ourselves time to strengthen our forces against any emergency which may arise.

Let those who advocate delay remember that there is no standing still in this war—we are either going forward or being driven back. The emergency is upon us and must be met now. JESSICA MORRIS

New York

### The People Ask for Candor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is now nearly a month since President Roosevelt delivered the latest of his "fireside chats." By it his listeners were properly thrilled, alike those who have believed whole-heartedly in his motives and procedure since he has been in office, and those who have been frankly skeptical. Here, they recognized, were magnificent ideals and the courage to express them cogently. So much for the response of the President's countrymen. As to the English, they reached out eager hands for what is so urgent a need with them: immediate and adequate support in their stand on behalf of democracy. England took renewed hope as it listened to Mr. Roosevelt's message. One has only to read the London papers to note what the message meant to England. But have those high hopes been realized?

In various directions, to be sure, a right start has been made. At least one of the serious strikes has been boldly dealt with. We have reason to suppose that the speed of production has been quickened. And yet, each day, certain questions accumulate in the public mind. They would like to inquire of Mr. Roosevelt: Do you still hesitate because you imagine that the country is not with you in your impulse to send to England all possible aid and to see to it that this arrives at its destination? What sort of sign do you await from the people? How may they impress upon you the fact that those supplies must be delivered safely?

Every step that you have taken in this direction has been promptly and enthusiastically acclaimed by the spokesmen of the nation and by the press. Do you not feel that this is the voice of the people, urging you onward and applauding each courageous step? It is abundantly clear that the majority of American citizens are in favor of all aid to Britain. What more shall they do in order to reassure you, Mr. President?

Also, I think, the people might like to ask Mr. Roosevelt: Do you not think that a greater measure of candor would be helpful? Would it not be more merciful to tell the British in all honesty precisely what aid America is prepared to offer? Why not give England the truth, instead of generous promises which we are not yet prepared to carry out? Then England would at least know where she stood and could formulate her own plans. Why not be frank with England?

And when will it be time for America to act on her own behalf? There seems small doubt that Ambassador Winant, recently here to consult with the President, came on the grimmest of errands. He meant to let America know how desperately her aid is awaited. Must America pause until it is too late? America is the last place. To what refuge may one flee after America is no longer safe? America has got to be saved for the sake of freedom everywhere, for the sake of the democratic ideal—not alone for England; for herself, too.

Surely we need not hesitate much longer because some of the mothers of America do not wish to see their sons forced to "fight Europe's wars." Would these mothers prefer to see their sons enlaved at home? When are they going to have the vision to perceive that this war is America's war as well as Europe's? Could not Mr. Roosevelt do more to open their eyes and their hearts to the need of the whole world? Why does he longer postpone this momentous service?

Only last week there came from Lord Halifax, who was speaking at Harvard University, a cry from the heart. A cry to rouse this country to the situation in which it finds itself—probably the most desperate peril which has ever confronted this youngest of the democracies. Shall this cry remain unheeded? Cannot we, beginning with Mr. Roosevelt himself and his immediate associates, and continuing as far as the humblest and least conspicuous citizen of America, rouse ourselves now to that peak of action—unselfish and wide of vision—of which this country is assuredly capable? M. W.

Brookline, Mass.

### Qualifications and Appointments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am one of those who voted three times against Mr. Roosevelt and also worked very hard for Mr. Willkie during the last campaign. However, I am very much in favor of doing all we can to aid Great Britain and soon found myself approving of Mr. Roosevelt's stand and admiring many of the things he has been doing. One of the things I have been very much disgusted in is his retaining of Madam Perkins in the position of trust which I cannot feel she deserves. Just recently Mr. Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Hopkins as head of the Air Commission and Lend-Lease and Mr. Ickes as head of the Oil Control has caused my opinion of Mr. Roosevelt to take a downward plunge. Mr. Knudsen needs all the help and co-operation he can get and I do not feel that either Mr. Hopkins or Mr. Ickes is qualified for the jobs they have been appointed to. Why didn't Mr. Roosevelt appoint men who are familiar with that particular phase of the work? At a time like this it seems to me qualification rather than personal friendship should be the standard for positions. O. D. S.

New York

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## The Wide Horizon

### Fear vs. Civilization

**By Sir Wilfrid Greene**

**Master of the Rolls and Privy Councillor**

In an address before the Bar Association of San Francisco

When you look back on the history of the human race, one of the most essential civilizing things has been the elimination of fear from human life. A human being who lives in the state of fear can never achieve any freedom of mind; he can never achieve any dignity of the soul. He becomes furtive and mean, and he is always looking over his shoulder. You only have to go back to primitive times, when the primitive man lived a life of terror of the unseen; when he lived a life of terror from his next-door neighbor, and from his own rulers, and witch doctors, and all the rest of it. His life was not the life of a noble savage; it was the life of a mean, wretched creature, whose every action was governed by fear.

We, as lawyers, I think, can recognize that in the process of civilization, one of the most potent instruments in eliminating fear from human life has been the law.

If you think of the law as we know it in everyday life, it means surely this: That every person who lives under the rule of law has the knowledge and the certainty that his actions will be governed by the law; that he will be tried fairly and impartially by the law; and that he is only to be condemned to punishment, or whatever it may be, by the law, and provided he walks within the law, his life is free from all those fears.

* * *

If you turn again away from internal affairs and the regulation of domestic life, and look at international relations, no country can achieve dignity and independence; no country can promote the well-being of its citizens, which is always living under a threat from one of its neighbors.

The application of fear by one country to another results in the disintegration of that country. It results in preparation for defense. It takes away all possibility of social improvements. Accordingly, I think it is right to say that you can gauge the progress of civilization by the test of fear. . . .

What has been the whole technique of the Germans in the treatment of their country and of their neighbors? Has it been an honest attempt to solve differences by discussions and, if necessary, to resort to some kind of international arbitration, and approach these matters with good will? No, it has been the method of terrifying those whom they wish to subdue. . . .

Is there anything new in what is happening today? Is this theory or a revolution, this "New Order" something which has just been invented by some genius to meet some special conditions of the Twentieth Century? It is as old as mankind itself, and it is a reversal back to the dark times when man's life was mean and miserable under the rule of fear. . . .

Are the Poles willing parties to this New Order? Are the Czechs? Are the Dutch? Are the Belgians? Are the Danes? Are the Norwegians? Or even the Austrians? And the Italians? And the French? And the Spaniards? Are they people who are willingly, as independent people, making up their own minds to come into some system which is going to improve the position of the world? Surely the answer is as clear as any answer can be. If this proclamation comes, of the establishment of the New Order in Europe, it will be the work of fear. It will be the assent given by people who are being ruled by fear, and who dare not have an independent judgment of their own.

* * *

Isn't the whole structure rotten? Can't you now see why, in my country, we would never accept a peace, however on the surface our own independence might be left? We would never accept the peace which means the domination of the great civilizations of Europe by this wave of barbarism. We would never submit to it. It is sometimes said, "Well, this is a terrible war; it has its ups and downs, but it is going to end in a compromise peace of some kind." Never! There shall be no compromise.

You can compromise about money. You can compromise about territory; you can compromise about trade; but you cannot compromise about your own soul. . . .

Why is it that the men and women, from the highest to the lowest, in my country are prepared to die? Are they prepared to die for money or territory or anything of that kind? They know perfectly well that the things they are asked to die for are things of supreme importance, not merely to themselves, but to the whole future of mankind; and to say that this is an imperialistic war is an insult to those men and women who are laying down their lives.


# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 Three months.$3.00
Six months...$6.00 One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....611 Olive Street
Kansas City.....1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....1326 Fifth Avenue
London.....Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris.....56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.